THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 5. May 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON STATE LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THOUGH I have too long been a surveyor of the world to imagine it practicable for persons in public stations to do much towards remedying those evils in society which in some degree appear inseparable from the human condition, yet I think it no unreasonable expectation that they should sometimes be led by experience and reflexion to abolish those of their own creation. It is true, they have in many cases only a choice of evils; but it is not the less their duty to exercise this choice upon the best principles. A correspondent in your second number has, with great force and intelligence, displayed the unfavourable consequences to morals of excessive taxation; and to his arguments nothing can be opposed but the plea of state-necessity. I do not mean to pursue the subject upon the same general ground, but shall confine myself to observations upon the mischief resulting from one branch of financial administration, that of *State Lotteries*. These we have seen multiplied beyond all former example, and urged upon the public with an importunity never before known; if, therefore, they are radically pernicious to the public morals, the mischief must be considered as now at the height, and calling for immediate attention.

Every resident in the metropolis must be a daily witness of the numerous and extraordinary devices employed to tempt passengers to take a share in this licensed gaming. Some of these are so peculiarly injurious to morals, that they deserve the marked reprobation of every honest man. I allude especially to the hand-bills so industriously circulated, in which persuasive lessons of cupidity are given, by a set of maxims to display the power and worth of money, and by alluring pictures of the sudden progress from the lowest stations to the highest, by means of fortunate lottery adventures. Alas! is this a country in which men need be reminded of the value of money, when there is scarcely any other measure of valuation in use? Is there any

one path of gain left untrodden, base or honourable, licit or illicit? The passion of avarice, as the main spring of commercial enterprize, must not, perhaps, be too severely repressed in a country that exists by trade; but need it be stimulated—especially towards adventures which, so far from adding any thing to the common stock, slacken the sinews of regular and useful industry?

That gaming is a *vice*, is a recognized truth which will not admit of an exception in favour of any incidental object of public utility. To the individual who speculates upon the chance of a great prize to be obtained without any meritorious exertion, a lottery-ticket and a cast of the dice are just the same thing. Extraordinary temptations, addressed to the lowest class of people, for the purpose of inflaming their irregular desires, and inculcating false estimates of things, are therefore as *immoral* as any mode of fostering vicious propensities can be; and I wonder that the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which has kept such a watchful eye over every temptation addressed to the love of pleasure and hilarity, should not have animadverted upon these open attempts to debauch the mind, by means of a passion which is pronounced to be "the root of all evil." A hand-bill which tells the reader that every thing valuable in the world is to be purchased with money, is, in my opinion, much more prejudicial to morals than an obscene print: and lists of extravagant sums to be gained by a trifling hazard, pasted in large characters upon every wall, are surely as dangerous to the gazer as strings of licentious ballads.

I am willing to suppose that the legislature has done every thing in its power to check the operations of lottery-gambling, compatible with the main purpose of getting the tickets sold; but when three lotteries are to be disposed of in a year, how is it possible to discountenance those arts which are necessary to force a sale for commodities which surpass all natural demand? Formerly, one season alone was marked with the disease of epidemic gaming; now its ravages extend through the whole year. Nothing can be more fallacious than the argument used in defence of lotteries—that there is a certain quantity of the spirit of gaming always in existence, and that it is better the public should have the benefit of it, than private gamesters. Who does not see that both the *spirit is created* and the *opportunity presented* by these schemes? How should the maid-servant hazard her quarter's wages in a gambling speculation, did not lottery-offices stand open to give her both the temptation and the facility? As well might it be said, that there would be just as much lewdness and drunkenness were there no brothels or alehouses. The passions, doubtless, exist in human nature, but their developement and gratification depend upon circumstances.

I shall not take up your pages in declaiming on the evils resulting from lotteries, since no one who walks with his eyes open can be insensible of them. Let any one who is unconvinced plant himself in the street before the hall in which the tickets are drawing, and survey the squalid and eager crowd assembled. Their wild haggard looks, tattered apparel, and neglect of their usual avocations, will tell him

him tales of domestic misery that he can never forget. The daily reports of servants robbing their masters, of confidential clerks found deficient in their accounts, and of bankrupt tradesmen, all owing their ruin to lottery speculation, sufficiently prove the wide reach of the mischief. Let those who congratulate themselves that by their prudence they are personally exempt from these misfortunes, consider in how many points they are assailable through the misconduct of others. Who, in fact, is the person that can say, "the lottery is nothing to me!"—certainly no one who has a servant or a debtor.

It is an error to consider a lottery in any other light than as a *tax*. In reality it is a tax of vastly greater amount than the sum which government receives from it. Besides the incalculable losses to individuals resulting from insurance and other gambling practices, the whole cost of the tickets is lost to the body of purchasers, since the reimbursement is chiefly absorbed by the few fortunate possessors of the high prizes. It is, indeed, in the first instance, a voluntary tax; but, as above observed, its consequences are borne involuntarily by the community. I will affirm, that the wealthy would be *bad calculators* should they object to bear the whole burden of some direct tax in substitution.

It is mere cant in a man in power to pretend a regard for the public welfare, when, for the sake of saving himself a little embarrassment, he adopts plans pregnant with the worst moral evils. As there is a want of virtue, so there is a want of genius, in plodding on with hackneyed expedients decried by all thinking men, because they are easy of execution. We expect, indeed, no better from the cold and callous indifference of old politicians; but we look for different results from the generous spirit of uncorrupted youth.*

Yours, &c. N. N.

*This was written during the *last* ministry.

ON SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I WAS in hopes that some Scottish civilian would, ere this, have given the information requested by Cosmus, "as to what constitutes a legal marriage in Scotland;" but as no gentleman of that description has chosen to reply to his enquiries, I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, to communicate what from my observations, during a residence of many years in that country, I am induced to believe is the law with respect to marriages.

I have frequently heard it repeated by gentlemen of the law, that the Scottish statutes enact, that marriage shall be solemnized by an ordained minister, after regular publication of banns; it does not seem necessary, however, that this minister should be of the establish-

ed

ed church of Scotland, for marriages are very frequently solemnized by dissenting clergymen of every denomination.

There is an act of the Scottish parliament, "Anent Clandestine and irregular Marriages," by which pecuniary mulcts, varying according to the rank in life of the parties, are imposed upon all who shall contract matrimony without the previous publication of banns, and also upon any clergyman who shall perform the ceremony without a certificate of such publication having been made; but neither that nor any other act declares such marriages invalid. From thence seems to have arisen a practice, of which I have known several instances, of being married by the Justices of the Peace, which makes the connexion of the parties a matter of record. The Procurator Fiscal (generally at the request of the parties) sets forth in a petition to the magistrates of the district, that he is credibly informed that A and B, who now live together as husband and wife, have been irregularly married, and prays that the fact may be enquired into, and if proved, that the statute respecting such marriages may be put in force against the parties. The record of the court, after narrating the petition, goes on to state, that the parties having appeared before the Justices, acknowledged that they had been married without publication of banns, by a clergyman of whose name and residence they are ignorant, and that the magistrates in respect of their acknowledgment had found them liable in the statutory penalties, which the Procurator Fiscal is empowered to exact.

From all this it appears evident to me, that the Scottish law considers the matrimonial connexion as altogether of a civil nature; and that although the ceremony is directed to be performed by an ordained minister, yet that the total want of the intervention of a clergyman will not invalidate the marriage. Of this much I am certain, that he who introduces a female as his wife, and lives with her as such, is held by the law to be her husband; that in the event of his death she will be allowed her thirds as his widow, and that the children of the connexion will inherit his property of every description; no other proof of the marriage being requisite than what in the language of the Scottish bar is called *habit and repute*.

On the whole it seems pretty clear, that a Gretna Green marriage, though by the law of Scotland it is irregular, is not illegal. The parties are liable to the statutory penalties, but the Scottish courts would hold the marriage good; and therefore it would seem, that the party who having been married there, shall afterwards contract another marriage in England, is liable to a prosecution for bigamy.

There is another circumstance in the Scottish law of marriage, which I believe is not generally known in England. If two persons, avowedly single, shall have lived for any length of time together, a subsequent marriage will legitimate all the children of the connexion. The law of Scotland is also more favourable to females than that of England; for the wife who can shew sufficient cause, may sue for and will obtain a divorce from an unfaithful husband; and a sentence of divorce in the Commissary Court is equally efficacious as a British act

act of parliament, for the divorced parties are at liberty to marry again.

Your correspondent L. M. wishes to be informed by what description of persons Gretna Green marriages are solemnized. The Mr. Lang who was lately exhibited in Westminster Hall is a very fair sample; but for more copious information I must refer him to Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland. To the account he will find there the most careful enquiry on the spot would add nothing.

I am inclined to think that L. M.'s company, "who seemed well informed on the subject," were incorrect in asserting "that in these Scotch borders many a poor but regular clergyman was found obliged to add to his scanty pittance by feeding hogs, like parson Trulliber, or hammering on the anvil, in the humble capacity of a blacksmith and farrier;" but if there are any such, they must be on the English side, and of English ordination, for the kirk of Scotland ordains no clergyman till he is presented to a living, and there is no benefice in Scotland so poor as not to afford the means of that respectable appearance which becomes the priesthood. I have never known an instance of a Scotch minister exercising a handicraft profession; and although many, I believe all of them in the country parishes, farm a few acres in addition to their glebe, I will venture to assert, that in the whole of that respectable body, "*Frae Maidenkirk to John-a-Groat's*," there is not a parson Trulliber to be found.

Soho. Your's, &c. TOXOPHILES.

* We have received another Letter on the same subject, the information in which so nearly corresponds with that of the preceding, (first received) that we deem it superfluous to insert both. The second writer still more warmly refutes the supposition of the solemnizers of Gretna Green marriages being clergymen of the church of Scotland, which, indeed, we are fully convinced to be a mistaken notion.

Editor.

For the Athenæum.

ON THE STATE OF THE PEASANTRY IN DEVONSHIRE.

[*From Notes of a North-of-England Farmer.*]

ALMOST the whole class of workmen here are merely day-labourers; though, *lately* considerable farmers have begun to let cottages only on what they call "covenant;" that is, binding the cottager to the service of the farmer. Where this does not take place, the relation of master and servant is very lax; there is, consequently, little interest excited in the servant, and little kindness in the master; the connection being only for the day, the labourer endeavours to get it over as easily, and the master as profitably as he can. Each is jealous of the other, and ready to take, when he can, the advantage which

which is sometimes taken of him. This extends itself not only to the article of labour, but seems to generate a general spirit of unkindness and want of confidence between the different ranks; and such a disposition is exasperated by the extreme poverty of the labouring class, which, exposing them to much temptation, exposes their superiors to depredations, increasing the irritability of both. The scarcity of fuel is another subject of temptation daily occurring and daily yielded to. This want being general, so also is the practice of illicitly supplying it; and each being countenanced by all, there is a general laxity of principle with regard to what is called common honesty, which almost wholly destroys that self-respect and proper pride of character that distinguishes the peasantry of the North.

But the grand cause is abject poverty, and of this, I think, one great source is the habit of beer or cyder being considered so much a necessary to a labouring man, that the winter through he consumes daily about sixpence worth of beer, which his master is obliged to furnish as part of his wages; and we know how much a subduction of sixpence a day would diminish the superior comforts of a North-country cottage. Even in summer and harvest the principal addition to the wages is made in the article of liquor, sometimes even amounting to five quarts a day. So that instead of a family having their harvest (as our work-people express it) at the same time with their masters, the year to them is without a harvest, and plenty only known to the individual who swills it all into his own maw.

What adds to the evil too is, that most of the work is performed by the men, the women sitting at home as in winter, which, especially in so rainy a climate, must be a great loss to the community as well as to the labouring class.

The depressed state of that class consequent to this system is most uncomfortable to witness. Their manners are servile, from a consciousness of dependence, while their dispositions are sulky, from the irritability of want.

These two qualities in them have generated in their superiors a most unpleasant arrogance and harshness. A man of fortune, for instance, though perhaps warm hearted and good tempered, will seldom speak in a pleasant tone to a servant; and a gentleman will strike a peasant, and think he is only exercising proper discipline; nor does the peasant think very differently; probably all his observation would be, "Sure the 'squire is a very hot man!"

This, too, is not in consequence of any immediate connexion between the parties producing contemptuous familiarity on one part and patient forbearance on the other, but the mere relation of ranks. If a country gentleman were riding on the road, and a peasant were negligent in not giving way, the horse-whip or cane would be directly applied, without any other knowledge or authority than that he who applied it had a fine coat on, and he to whom it was applied had a shabby one. In the North, the blow would be returned with interest, and the gentleman thought by his equals to have been properly served,

served. But here the peasantry are educated to it; for the system of compulsatory apprenticing is here carried into full execution.

When a child is seven years old, the parish take it from the parents, and bind it to what service the wisdom of the churchwardens may direct. One might suppose, those bound to agriculture would have the most tolerable servitude of any: if so, bad indeed is the best. The boy, knowing his master is bound to keep him, has no object but that of making his place as easy as he can, and does therefore nothing but when driven to begin, and watched through every part of the execution. The master, too, receives him perhaps with as much reluctance as the boy feels in coming to him, for it is optional in neither. The discipline, therefore, is as harsh as the disposition of the boy is perverse; both parties are previously prepared to hate and be hated. The boy has perpetually heard his parents say, "it is of no use taking pains with that lad, for he will be taken from us at seven, and made some stranger's drudge, to be knocked about for anybody's use but ours." And the masters, knowing the general dispositions with which these boys come, and the plague they are to expect from them, effectually prevent these unhappy expectations being contradicted, by an unfeelingness exactly calculated to realize them.

These evils, common to all systems of compulsatory apprenticing, are here exasperated by the unequal manner in which the imposition of apprentices is proportioned to the actual value of the land; for the number imposed on any estate is regulated by an old assessment, which, though now glaringly unjust, the magistracy do not exert themselves to correct; probably they may fear a general new valuation, leading to discoveries still more unpleasant; so "rather bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of."

The best remedies for the degraded state of the peasantry here noticed, can only be applied by persons of local knowledge. To a stranger, the most obvious means appear to be the abolition of compulsatory apprenticing; the substitution of money for liquor in wages; the endeavouring to draw women out to agricultural employments; and the encouraging the growth of wood, or other means of supplying fuel.

MR. SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO C. A. E. ON SHAKSPEARE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

TO your justice as well as to your critical discernment I appeal, in answer to some observations signed C. A. E. which I have just read, in your last number, referring to my Notes upon Shakspeare. If "the spirit of conjectural and emendatory criticism should be jealously watched by the guardians of the public taste," (a position, to the truth of which I readily assent) it is no less incumbent on those guardians to discountenance, as well the wantonness of cavil as the extravagance of encomium, and to require on either side of any question

question at least a candid and intelligent examination of the subject. I am at once roundly accused by this writer of "throwing the merciless tomahawk," and practising on Shakspeare such "wild work" as Bentley once committed upon Milton. Now, Sir, if C. A. E. had condescended to read the introduction, explanatory of my design, he would have found me condemning, as much as he can, this *wild work*, and expressly deprecating the imputation of it on myself, by stating the essential and vast difference that exists between the two Poets, and the conditions in which their pages have been delivered down to us. With an authentic uncontaminated text before him, avowed, corrected with minute accuracy, and published by the author himself, Doctor Bentley chose to indulge his boundless caprice in sacrilegiously expunging what Milton *did* write, and in dictating what, according to the Doctor's opinion, he *ought* to have written. Of Shakspeare's productions, on the other hand, it is well known that not a genuine copy of any one play is in existence, and it is equally notorious that they were all consigned by the carelessness of the Poet to the unchecked licence of the players, and to the frauds and avarice of pirating publishers; yet even under these circumstances I have never presumed to disturb the text, such as it is, but humbly in the margin submitted my conjectures and my reasons to the judgment of the reader. With respect to the general prosody, I must, notwithstanding the opposition of C. A. E. be still persuaded, that when Shakspeare chose to write in metre, he knew how to do it, not only much better, but with more facility than any of his competitors; and therefore I repeat, that as often as a line of uncouth formation appears, I am apt to think it has been corrupted or interpolated; but upon this point, which is merely opinion, I have not been fairly dealt with by C. A. E. who, to indulge his humour, has not only perverted my argument, but misquoted my expressions. I never advanced, that an English heroic line, especially a dramatic one, should be always confined to ten syllables; on the contrary, I have distinctly observed, that not only our dramatic verse is improved by a discreet use of the redundant or dissyllabic ending, but that both the dramatic and the epic verse derives abundant grace from its being not too frequently extended to eleven, twelve, and even more syllables, by the aid of accent and conspiring vowels, as Milton and Shakspeare both sufficiently exemplify. This legitimate licence, however, (confined still within the measure of five feet) is widely different from the clumsy and intolerable excesses which we often find in the compositions of most of our dramatist's contemporaries; and whatever C. A. E. may have intended to prove by what he calls "the example of Garrick, and that actor's having banished the technical sounds of measured numbers as far as it be possible," I can by no means admit that "the laws of metre are of little importance in our drama." If it be only meant that a serious drama may be written in prose, no one who is acquainted with George Barnwell or the Gamester can contradict the assertion; but in application to a poet who writes in verse, that the laws of metre are to be disregarded, is a position that I am not prepared to acknowledge.

ledge. But C. A. E. exclaims, "cold and tasteless is the judgment which can read with Mr. Seymour,"

'Tis commendable in *thy* nature Hamlet,

instead of

'Tis sweet and commendable in *thy* nature Hamlet,

and yet this cold and tasteless spirit is certainly not applicable to me as stated in the present instance, for my supposition was only that the Poet, correcting his own verse, which might *originally* have been

'Tis commendable in your nature Hamlet,

had introduced the word *sweet*, intending at the same time to exclude the word *nature*, so that the verse would have been,

'Tis sweet and commendable in you Hamlet.

To the fortunate selection of this line in Othello,

Abus'd her delicate youth with drugs and minerals,

(from which I supposed the Poet would have withdrawn the word delicate) and the expedient to compress it all into a current verse, I willingly yield to C. A. E. the utmost applause he can gain by it; though I must at the same time entirely disclaim the honour which he is pleased to assign to me, while he cries out against "a busy and wanton intermeddling with the text" in this passage of Macbeth—

Now o'er half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep, now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings, &c.

It had been proposed to read here, instead of *sleep*, *sleeper*, and to eject the repetition of *now*; but this was the *wild work* of Dr. Johnson's coadjutor, and not of me, who had no more to do with the emendation than in observing that it appeared plausible. Upon the preceding passage from the same play,

We'll hear ourselves again,

we are told by C. A. E. that *ourselves* is the kingly assumption of myself. This, I confess, I was by no means apprized of, although *ourself* in that sense is common enough, and I must lament that one instance at least has not been produced to support the assertion.

In the hope that I have not trespassed too far on your patience, I conclude, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD SEYMOUR.

Sunday, 8th March, 1807.
No. 12, Little Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

For the Athenæum.

THE Hon. W. Herbert, in the preface to a second volume of his Miscellaneous Poetry, has thought fit to complain of a Critical Reviewer, who, in an account of the former volume (Critical Review for November 1804, page 301) used the following words. They relate to a translation of Lenardo and Blandine.

"Our readers will perceive, that the poem of Bürger is itself an abridgement of Dryden's Guiscardo and Sigismonda, told in the ballad-form, and enriched with a fragment of Romeo and Juliet, whose dialogue of separation at day-break is here done into rhyme. The materials, therefore, are wholly English, and only made up on the continent."

After some verbal criticism, the reviewer continues thus:

"The story, as formerly told by Dryden, is more heroic, but less in human nature; it resembles an event seen through the medium of French tragedy. Both the English and the German poet have made the incident *a vehicle of Jacobinism*, and put into the mouth of the heroine a solemn protest against nobility."

This passage Mr. Herbert hastily interprets as a charge of Jacobinism against *him*, and thus repels the supposed accusation:

"I believe (p. vi.) few men bear a more rooted antipathy than myself to the tenets of modern innovators, and the form of republican government; that few would be more loath to circulate writings which might tend to vitiate the mind of their reader."

Of this profession of faith let Mr. Herbert take the full benefit; but let him not impute any misrepresentation of his sentiments to the Reviewer. The only English poet mentioned in the obnoxious paragraph is Dryden; and the only German poet mentioned in the paragraph is Bürger: that these two poets have made their tales *a vehicle of Jacobinism*, the following passages demonstrate. The *tirade*, or diatribe, alluded to in Dryden, is too long to be copied here entire; but the following clauses of it amply display the spirit by which it is animated.

> But, leaving that, search we the secret springs,
> And backward trace the principles of things,
> There we shall find, that when the world began,
> One common mass compos'd the mould of man;
> One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
> And kneaded up alike with moist'ning blood.
> The same almighty power inspir'd the frame
> With kindled life, and form'd the souls the same.
> Thus born alike, from virtue first began
> The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
> He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
> But that which made him noble, made him good.
> Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
> He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
> The rest remain'd below, a tribe without a name.
> This law, tho' custom now diverts the course,
> As nature's institute, is yet in force;
>
> Uncancell'd

Uncancell'd, tho' disus'd; and he whose mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind:
Tho' poor in fortune, of celestial race;
And he commits the crime, who calls him base.
But if thou shalt allege, thro' pride of mind,
Thy blood with one of base condition join'd,
'Tis false; for 'tis not baseness to be poor;
His poverty augments thy crime the more;
Upbraids thy justice with the scant regard
Of worth; whom princes praise, they should reward.
Are these the kings intrusted by the crowd
With wealth to be dispens'd for common good?
The people sweat not for their king's delight,
To' enrich a pimp, or raise a parasite;
Their's is the toil; and he who well has serv'd
His country, has his country's wealth deserv'd.
E'en mighty monarchs oft are meanly born,
And kings by birth to lowest rank return;
All subject to the power of giddy chance,
For fortune can depress or can advance:
But true nobility is of the mind,
Not given by chance, and not to chance resign'd.

In what part of Joel Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, or of Paine's Rights of Man, is a broader, completer system of Jacobinism advocated? Bürger, who knew that feeling has not leisure thus to philosophize and declaim, contents himself with a short exclamation, beginning in the German poem thus:

Wer schuf wohl aus Erden den Ritter und Knecht, &c.

which may in thiswise be rendered—

God form'd of one clay both the knight and the clown:
'Tis the mind that ennobles, not the star, or the crown.
The soul of Lenardo was fine as his form,
And well may look down on the titled with scorn.

These quotations appear to the Reviewer amply to justify his observation. It may be natural for Mr. Herbert, who is high-born, to consider the very suspicion of such sentiments as an imputation; but the Reviewer arrogates the praise* of partaking them, and places in the promulgation of them the chief poetic worth of Dryden's Guiscardo and Sigismonda. The descriptive portions of that tale are not very picturesque; the speeches want nature and pathos; the style is a protracted tissue of allegory and abstraction, full of conceit and antithesis, diffuse, cold and inflated, like the writing of Corneille, but abounding with moral axiom and sublime instruction, neatly expressed and smoothly versified.

It may not be uninstructive to the English public to observe, that sentiments which, immediately after the restoration, could be published, without exciting even a suspicion of disloyalty, are in this age of political superstition held up as criminally daring, and renegated

* The new Critical Reviewers, very characteristically, reproach their predecessors for this paragraph.

as personally disgraceful. The late superintendants of the state not only trembled with the alarms, but copied the persecutions, of superannuated inquisitors. Soon may a less servile tone of opinion supersede the disgraceful dotage of our long antijacobinism, and recal to their merited circulation and popularity the heroic eleutherism of Milton, the manly sense of Dryden, and the ardent exhortations of Fox, whose immeasurable loss those men are not entitled to deplore, who were deaf to his living voice, and banded against his philanthropic counsels.

The Critical Reviewer of Herbert's Translations.

TRANSLATION OF A TEXT IN SCRIPTURE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE late Dr. Campbell, Principal of Marischall College, Aberdeen, who published a new Translation of the four Gospels, with notes, &c. has the following note on chap. x. v. 30. of the Gospel of St. John.

"30. *I and the Father are one*, ἐγω και ὁ πατηρ ἑν ἐσμεν. The word is not εἷς *one person*, but ἑν *one thing*, or the same thing. It might have been so rendered here; but the expression is too homely, in the opinion of some excellent critics, to suit the dignity of the subject. The greater part of foreign interpreters have thought otherwise. Vulg. Erasm. Zuric, Castalio, Beza, have *Ego et Pater unum sumus*, Luther, *Ich und der Vater sind eins*. Diodati, *Io ed il Padre siamo una istessa Cosa*. Le Clerc, *Mon Pere et moi sommes une seule Chose*. Port Royal, Simon and Saci, *Une meme Chose*.

"What is distinguished in the original, we ought, if possible, to distinguish. Yet no English translator known to me has, in this, chosen to desert the common translation."

These reasons appear to have influenced Dr. Campbell in retaining the old translation, but it may perhaps be worth recording, that the true rendering of the word was adopted more than forty years ago by an anonymous translator, who published a new version of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the year 1761, under the following title.

"Divers Parts of the Holy Scriptures, done into English, chiefly from Dr. J. Mill's printed Greek copy. With Notes and Maps. London, printed for T. Piety, at the Rose and Crown, Paternoster Row."

This translator gives the words "I and the Father are one Thing;" and it should seem as if this was the first English translation in which the true rendering was given.

The translation in question is probably very little known, at least neither Dr. Campbell nor the Archbishop of Armagh (Dr. Newcome) who gives a long catalogue of translations of the Scriptures, take any notice of this. From a manuscript note of the author in the copy which I possess, there is reason to believe that it was the work of a dissenting

dissenting minister: respecting the merits of the translation I pretend not to judge; it renders some passages much clearer than they are in the commonly received translation, and the arrangement of the letter-press is calculated to make the whole extremely perspicuous to the reader; in this respect it is superior to any other which it has fallen to my lot to see. Ἱλαραν θρωπος.

M. F. March 4, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

ACCOUNT OF THE CORK INSTITUTION.

The Cork Institution, which was lately mentioned in Parliament, was begun in the year 1802. At that time some respectable inhabitants of Cork subscribed the sum of four hundred guineas for purchasing various articles of apparatus, in consequence of a proposal made to them to establish a plan for the diffusion of scientific knowledge by lectures; and it was agreed, that this apparatus should be the property of the subscribers. Lectures were accordingly given in the years 1803 and 1804, which took in not only natural philosophy, but a general course of instruction. This, though suitable to the original design, was found in many respects disadvantageous, and it was thought better to give separate, and at the same time more enlarged courses of lectures on particular branches, which was adopted in the years 1805 and 1806. It was always the hope of the founders of the institution, that it might at some time or other be established on a more extensive plan. They were encouraged in this hope by the approbation of the Managers of the Royal Institution, and of the Dublin Society, as well as by that of the Right Hon. Mr. Wickham, who then filled the important office of Chief Secretary with honour to himself and advantage to the country. No application was however made for assistance. The Dublin Society liberally passed a vote, that any duplicates of minerals which should be found in their extensive collection, should be given to the Cork Institution; in consequence of which above 300 specimens were sent. These were added to a judicious selection, which was originally made for the Institution by a distinguished mineralogist in London, and further additions have been since made both by donations and purchases. In the summer of 1806 the proprietors became anxious to establish a botanical garden, and a scientific library, but these could not be established without the aid of government. Memorials were accordingly presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and received with that attention which might be expected from such characters as the Duke of Bedford and Sir John Newport. It was intimated, that the Custom-house, a large building in a good situation, which was not likely to be much longer wanted for its original purpose, in consequence of the intended erection of a new Custom-house, would be given to the Institution; and that the Lord Lieutenant recommended its being made a corporation by royal charter. Nor was there any unwillingness

willingness to give pecuniary aid. In proposing, however, to Parliament, a grant for this purpose, Sir John Newport did not confine his views to the city of Cork, but whilst he assisted one useful establishment already formed, he was desirous of encouraging the formation of similar ones in other large towns, as the Dublin Society has expressly recommended. In consequence of the assistance thus obtained, and the extension and greater publicity of the plan, several new subscribers have been added, and the number is daily increasing, so that the sums already subscribed exceed one thousand six hundred guineas. The Earls of Cork and Bandon, Lords Boyle, Bernard, Carbery, and Ennismore, are amongst the new members, and it is hoped that the absentee proprietors will on this occasion shew their good wishes for the improvement of a country from which many of them derive considerable revenues. The objects of the Institution are chemistry, natural philosophy, mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. Lectures will be given on each of the above, and whatever may be wanted in addition to the present apparatus for illustrating these lectures will be gradually procured. A library will be formed, which will contain the most valuable works on the same subjects. The collection of minerals and natural history will be enlarged. A small observatory will be made. Models of useful machinery, and, in particular, the most approved implements of husbandry will be procured. And a botanical garden will be established in the neighbourhood of the city, in which agricultural improvement will be particularly attended to, without, however, neglecting whatever may appear useful in botany, which the funds of the Institution will enable the committee to attain. The management of the Cork Institution is in many respects similar to that of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, which was taken as a model, though different circumstances led to many variations. The sum at present fixed for a proprietor to pay on admission is thirty guineas, and the annual subscription is in proportion to this; but as the lecturers are to depend in great measure on what they receive from those who chuse to attend them, annual subscribers will have no privileges respecting lectures. Besides the objects already mentioned, it is proposed to have stated meetings of the proprietors, and of such scientific men as may be admitted by them, for the purpose of discussing philosophical subjects; and committees will be occasionally appointed for conducting any experiments which may be thought desirable for ascertaining any interesting facts. Such are the objects of the Cork institution, which has obtained the patronage of the Irish government, and which, without pretending to rival the splendid establishments of the capitals, may be essentially serviceable to the extensive and populous county to which it belongs.

ON THE CULTURE OF CARROTS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN turning over the Athenæum, I observe you extract from Sonnini's journal M. Leroy's method of accelerating vegetation,

tion, &c. I shall say nothing respecting this as applied to wheat seed, but *ex facie* of his account of Carrots there must be some mistake. 1st. Carrots which are not thinned for two months, and at the same time cover the ground so well that weeds cannot shew themselves, will be of very small size indeed. Having a little experience in carrot culture in the field, I find, it necessary to thin them, even in this much more northern climate, in five weeks at farthest from the time they appear above ground. 2dly. The quantity said to be produced is stated on such loose terms, that the experiment can be of no use. What is his cart load? What his acre? Eleven cart loads of 18 or 20 cwt. if such were the weight, is a very trifling crop per English acre. I raised last season at the rate of 40 cart loads, each weighing as above, on the Scots acre, ¼ larger than the English. If this be acceptable, you may publish it on the authority of a

Mid Lothian Farmer.

IRISH AND ENGLISH BULLS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is generally supposed, that the Irish surpass all other European nations in the facility with which they execute that bizarre species of composition, queerly denominated *a bull*.

Dr. Gregory, in the Introduction to his Philosophical and Literary Essays, p. 149, has endeavoured to account for this offspring of *Erebus* and *Nox*, by considering it "in whatever nation or language it may occur, as the extreme case, or *ne plus ultra* of inaccurate and imperfect thinking." In his view of this subject he seems to divide *bulls* into two classes: 1. The imperfect bull. 2. The bull perfect in all its parts. Under these articles he has given us some curious specimens.

I shall not enter here into an examination of his doctrine, or that of any other man, on this merry subject, but simply request your permission, Sir, to add two bulls to all preceding collections, which properly belong to the second division, or those *perfect in all their parts*.

The first is of pure *Irish* growth, for in a case of this kind Ireland is allowed the precedency; and the second is a genuine English production, and saw the light for the first time so lately as *yesterday*.

A gentleman having occasion to make a short rural excursion a few miles from a celebrated city in the KINGDOM, saw on his left a genteel house, in a delightful situation, and being desirous to know to whom it belonged, thus addressed a labourer on the other side of the hedge: GENT. "Pray, friend, can you inform me who lives in yonder house?" LAB. "Patrick Fitzgibbon, Sir, *lives there*, but he's *dead*." GENT. "Dead! Pray how long is it since he died?" LAB. "Why indeed, Sir, if it had pleased God that he had *lived* till *the morrow* he would have been *dead* just *three weeks*."

Now, Sir, this is a bull, which, following the Gregorian division, is,

is, *perfectum, expletumque omnibus suis numeris & partibus**; and I should have considered it at the *head* of all its species, were it not for the following, which, as it proceeds from the metropolis of Britain, and has an unparalleled consistency throughout, must be allowed to surpass every thing hitherto produced by the thirty-two Irish counties. It is a literal transcript of a letter sent to a gentleman who had recommended a patient to that excellent institution called the *London Electrical Dispensary*.

To Mr. G———

No. 5081.

Sir,

HAVING by your recommendation been received a patient at the LONDON ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY, and being discharged this day *dead*, I beg leave to return my humble and hearty thanks for the same.

March 10, 1807.

Except the No. date, and the word *dead*, which are *written*, all the rest of the letter is *printed*.

Having no doubt but several of your readers will be highly gratified with these two specimens, I chearfully communicate them, and am,

Sir, very respectfully, yours,

An Admirer of Scientific Eccentricities.

London, March 11, 1807.

* We must take the liberty of demurring as to the genuineness of this supposed bull, at least as far as relates to the phrase "the-morrow," since this appears to us to have been used as synonymous with "the next day." *Editor.*

ON GRAMMATICAL INACCURACY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AS perspicuity is one of the first requisites in style, it is surprising to find so many of our first-rate modern authors adopt a mode of expression, in one particular, which is always more or less productive of the contrary effect. It would be easy to adduce instances almost innumerable; but one is sufficient to exemplify my meaning, which I select, as the last to which my attention has been called—not, by any means, as the most forcible I could mention. "Had he designed to have represented," &c. Now, Sir, it appears to me to contradict common sense, that any person should design to do any thing in time *past*; or that an action should precede the design which gave birth to it; yet, upon stating it to the author as an oversight, he answered, that as one of the verbs was in the preterit, the other should be so too. But, highly as I respect the judgment which dictated this decision, which also, I must conclude, is concurred in by all those who adopt the same expression, my mind still retains its conviction, that it detracts from the perspicuity and elegance of their works; and I have an opinion of great respectability on my side: See Dr. Lowth's

Introduction

Introduction to English Grammar, page 111, at note 3d, where what he remarks appears to me to be so strikingly just, as to require only attention to its purport to produce conviction. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. A. B.

March 19, 1807.

PASSAGE IN MILTON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAPPENED a short time ago to be present in a company where the question was started, "Who was the Sister of Prince Memnon, mentioned by Milton in Il Penseroso?" Every one was puzzled. Newton's Milton was referred to, but in vain: a note on the passage informed us of the history of Prince Memnon himself, which we all knew perfectly well before, but not a word was said of his sister. One of us recollected to have read in the ancient "Universal History," that he had a sister named Hemera, but nothing further is recorded of her there, nor, it should seem, in any other work, except the spurious Dictys. On carefully reconsidering Milton's lines, however, two remarks were suggested, which appeared satisfactory to all present, and may, perhaps, be new to many of your readers and those of Milton. Permit me to quote the passage.

> Whose saintly visage is too bright
> To hit the sense of human sight,
> And therefore to our weaker view
> *O'erlaid* with black, staid Wisdom's hue;
> Black, but such as in esteem
> Prince Memnon's sister might beseem,
> Or that starred *Ethiop* queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended."

Melancholy is here represented, it was first observed, as a negro, for what else can be implied by the words "O'erlaid with black?" and why otherwise should Prince Memnon's sister and Cassiope, both Ethiops, have been brought in illustration? Her complexion was black indeed, says the poet, but such a black as would become a princess of Ethiopia, or that beautiful queen who dared to prefer her charms to those of the sea-nymphs.

Every one admitting such to be the meaning of the passage, we all agreed, in the second place, that it was wholly unimportant to the purpose of our poet whether or not Prince Memnon ever had a sister, and that this was a point which he very probably had never employed himself in considering. Had a painter made one in our little group of critics, he would certainly have exclaimed against the picture here drawn by the poet:—An Ethiop,

> All in a robe of darkest grain
> Flowing with majestic train,
> And sable stole of cyprus lawn
> Over *her* decent shoulders drawn,

is indeed a figure that defies the pencil. Milton, however, was not the first poet who took up the cause of jetty skins, for thus sings Ovid in the person of Sappho:

> Candida si non sum, placuit Cepheïa Perseo
> Andromede, patriæ fusca colore suæ:
> Et variis albæ junguntur sæpe columbæ;
> Et niger a viridi turtur amatur ave.

Tasso, too, speaking of the mother of Clorinda, says,

> Che bruna è sì, ma il bruno il bel non toglie.

L. A.

ON FRENCH METRE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OCCASIONAL comments on the subject of recent publications being not inadmissible, according to its prospectus, within the limits of your well-planned and excellent Miscellany, I am more confidently induced, by this circumstance, to offer a slight remark on a work of this nature, which may otherwise, from the attention it has excited, be the means, in this one instance, of misleading a considerable portion of its readers.

I allude, Sir, to the interesting volume of Mr. Payne Knight, on the subject of "Taste;" in p. 52 of which the author, treating of English and French metre, gives it as his opinion, that the first line of Voltaire's Henriade is essentially the same as a parallel English quotation which he brings forward, according to the following examples:

> Je chante le héros qui regna sur la France,
> Et par droit de conquête et par droit de naissance.
>
> *Voltaire, H.* 1.

> Thus said to my lady the knight full of care.
>
> *Swift, Hamilton's Bawn.*

The first of these lines, according to Mr. K. is the same in metre as the third; but this is only a proof of the misinformation that is prevalent, even among well-educated persons, concerning the true rhythm of the French language, and the power of the French feminine *e*. The fact is, that the *e* in *chante* should be pronounced similarly to that of the preposition *de*, and forms an *additional* syllable, so that the word *chante* corresponds with its etymon *canto*.

The beauty of which common readers are deprived, by this ignorance, in many beautiful verses, is truly lamentable; and there are scarcely three successive lines in any Gallic poet in which this feminine *e* does not occur, and wherein, by an insensibility of its effect, the line is not mangled.

In a small treatise on French prosody, by Mr. D. Durand, we find that "si nos monosyllabes croissent d'un *e* muet, le mot s'allonge d'une espece de demi-syllabe:" and, to exemplify my assertion, I shall quote a few lines, in which the rhythm is materially damaged, without proper attention to this circumstance:—

The

The French heroic metre consists of twelve syllables; and, in the subsequent verses, I have noted the feminine *e* with a ˘, the sign of a syllable short in quantity; and your readers will readily perceive that, by the usual mode of reciting, the length of the verse is defective.

En vain pour gagner tems dans ses transĕs affreuses,
Trainĕ du dernier mot les syllabĕs honteuses.
Une servile peur tint lieu de charité.
Si je pense exprimer un auteur sans défaut,
La Raison dit Virgile, et la Rimĕ Quinaut,
D'un ton gravement fou s'est mis a raisonner.
Id. Sat. 3. *Boileau Despréaux.*

We will now try a metre of eight syllables.

Charlĕs, nos plus rarĕs esprits,
Ne sçauroient lirĕ les écrits
Sans consulter Muret ou Lipse;" *Maynard.*

When two vowels meet together, one is generally elided; but this is not always the case, as may be perceived by the subsequent example, to which others might easily be added.

Lui donna chez les Grecs cettĕ hauteur divine.
Boil. A. Poes. can. 3.

It is apparent, from these quotations, that in words derived from the Latin, the number of syllables will be frequently found to correspond with that of the original word: as, syllabĕs, unĕ, rarĕs, &c. In fact, the rhythm which Mr. K. assigns to the stately heroic, is precisely analogous to that of

'A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a stall;'

and I am persuaded, that all those who regulate their perusal of the French classics according to this simple rule, will derive a manifest and advantageous increase of pleasure in their studies; and the harmony which the preceding verses display, when properly scanned, will, I flatter myself, be sensible to any ear that is tolerably well formed by classical and elegant literature.

The motives which I have stated must plead my excuse for troubling you thus at length with the present observations from,

Sir, yours, respectfully, S—l.

Nav. W. April 3, 1807.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

For the Athenæum.

THEY who attend to the propensity of the human mind to superstition, and the zeal and pertinacity with which opinions are maintained that are anywise associated with objects of passion, will be readily cured of any fears which temporary circumstances may have excited, concerning the general prevalence of indifference or disbelief in matters of religion. History abounds with examples, even

in

in times of comparative illumination, of the violent disturbances occasioned by discussions, apparently of a very trifling nature, which have happened to touch some string connected with the latent principle of religious fanaticism. A remarkable instance of this kind, which occurred about the year 1740, in an enlightened part of Europe, may, perhaps, furnish an interesting article for the Athenæum.

The very learned Muratori, who was not only a most laborious writer, but an exemplary parish-priest and a zealous catholic, wrote a work entitled, "De Ingeniorum moderatione in Religionis negotio" (On the Regulation of the Fancy in Affairs of Religion) in which he introduced the censure of a vow which many had taken for defending the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, at the hazard of their lives. It is well known to the readers of ecclesiastical history, that when the adoration of the Mother of God (as she was called) had arisen to its height in the dark ages, an opinion was started in the 12th century of her having been conceived in her Mother's womb with the same purity that is attributed to her Son Jesus Christ. This notion, totally unsupported as it is by any authority, was immediately opposed by St. Bernard and other learned men; but it proved so congenial to the spirit of a religion full of superstition, that it made its way among the people. At length it became the great point of contention between two powerful religious orders, the Franciscans and Dominicans, of whom the first maintained and the latter opposed it. Their disputes arose to such a height in the 17th century, that the Popes were requested to put an end to them by a positive decision; but, with the wary policy of Rome, they avoided pronouncing upon it as a matter of faith, and the only decree that could be procured was, that the Franciscan opinion was probable though not certain, but that the contrary was not to be considered as heretical. Meantime, in the countries where zeal and superstition were most prevalent, the doctrine of the Virgin's immaculate conception gained ground, and engaged men's passions in its support; and the absurd vow above-mentioned was one of the results. The society of Jesuits in Sicily had been particular patrons of this vow, and one of its members wrote a very warm defence of it in reply to Muratori's censure. His work, with the sermons of his brethren, so inflamed the spirits of the Sicilians, that, as if the whole catholic faith were in danger, they enlisted themselves with the warmest zeal in support of the vow, and all who had not already taken it were impatient to become of the number of votaries. The Jesuits of Palermo devised a new ceremonial of assuming the vow in a body at the church of their house of profession; and through their influence it was adopted by all the religious houses and in all the cities of Sicily, with the exception of Messina. The plague which afflicted this last city was by some Jesuits publicly ascribed to its rejection of the vow.

When Muratori was informed of these fanatical proceedings, he wrote an express treatise, "De Superstitione vitanda, sive Censura Voti Sanguinarii in honorem Immaculatæ Conceptionis Deiparæ, &c." which, like the former, however, he thought it prudent to publish under

under a fictitious name, though he was generally known as the author. In this piece he confined himself to proving, that the vow in question was not free from superstition, and that it was sinful for a man to shed his blood in the defence of opinions merely probable. The swarm of angry respondents which this temperate publication excited throughout Italy and Sicily is scarcely to be numbered: and it is not worth while further to pursue this most contemptible controversy, than by adducing a fact or two to shew the power of superstitious zeal over ignorant and bigoted minds.

At the catholic university of Saltzburg, in Germany, some learned men had instituted a society similar to the Italian academies, for the advancement of literary studies. These persons highly approved of Muratori's treatise "de Ingeniorum moderatione," and recommended it to the perusal of students. Their praises gave great offence to certain Benedictine monks of the place, who were already exasperated by a tract written by a member of the society, in refutation of the attempt of a monk to prove that St. Rupert, the first archbishop of Saltzburg, had himself been a monk. They began to spread all sorts of calumnies against Muratori, one of which was truly laughable. *Muratori* in Italian signifies *mason*, and the free-masons are termed in that language *libri Muratori*; they therefore asserted, that this learned writer was the head and founder of that society, which lay under the anathema of the Roman see. They made no scruple of affirming, that a new heresy had crept into the university by means of his writings; and they particularly directed their attacks against a position advanced by him in a work "De piis Exercitationibus," that devotion towards the Saints, and especially towards the Mother of God, is useful and laudable, but yet not absolutely necessary, as is devotion towards the Son of God, the author of our salvation. A clamour was raised concerning this opinion, as if it were subversive of all religion; and the Saltzburgers of both sexes, young and old, were so heated by the discourses of the Monks, that the favourers of Muratori were in danger of being exposed to the outrages of the mob. At length the prince archbishop, who happened to be a sensible man, interposed his authority, and by silencing the declaimers, and removing some of the heads of the university, restored tranquillity.

The conclusion of the whole was, that Muratori, for the very moderate and cautious freedom of his opinions, was molested by the attacks of bigots from every quarter during his life; and that after his death, a Neapolitan Jesuit affirmed from the pulpit, that "he died without the sacraments of the church, was a heretic, and would suffer eternal punishment for his writings."

That the Pope has lately been constrained to become the tool of unprincipled ambition, and that he holds his temporalities at the will of a foreign power, we well know; the same thing, however, repeatedly happened in ages when the veneration paid to his see was at the height. But that any one absurdity of the Roman catholic religion (or of any other established religion throughout the globe) has been abolished during

during all the late commotion of mens' minds, or that mutual charity and liberal allowance have gained the least ground, we have yet to learn. SPECULATOR.

HAWKINS'S VOYAGE TO GUINEA.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I CONGRATULATE you and the friends of humanity in general on the Abolition of the African Slave Trade. The labours of Mr. Wilberforce are at length crowned with success, and his exertions are now on record, to point out to the virtuous of future ages the mighty mass of good which may be effected by the persevering efforts of an individual.

Were the journals of a few modern African Captains submitted to the public inspection, no doubt they would throw much light upon the detail of the iniquity of this traffic. But these gentlemen have been too busily employed to think of turning authors: and yet, in times of old, their predecessors seem to have found time to

"Record the mischiefs they have done."

In Hakluyt's collection I find the record of a few Guinea voyages, of the first of which I send you an abridgement, which may prove not uninteresting to your readers. It may also prove instructive, as it affords a striking instance of the power of ignorance and custom to deaden the feelings of man to a sense of shame in the commission of the most outrageous wrongs. P. F.

Master John Hawkins sailed from Plymouth on the 18th of October, 1564, having under his command the Jesus, a ship of 700 tons burden, the Salomon of 140 tons, and the Tiger and Swallow, two barks, the former burden 50 and the latter 30 tons. On board this armament were embarked 170 men, who were well furnished with arms and provisions. Three days after his departure Hawkins encountered a violent storm, by which his ships were much shattered, and the Swallow was separated from her companions. On the 23d of October, however, she rejoined the fleet, which on the 25th of the same month was obliged by stress of weather to put into Ferrol. On the 30th Hawkins again weighed anchor and proceeded to sea, and on the 4th of November he made the island of Madeira, and on the 7th landed at Teneriffe, where he spent seven days in refitting his vessels and refreshing his men. In the night of the 15th he departed from Teneriffe, and on the 29th arrived at Cape Verd. Here, as he says, he intended "to have taken negroes per force;" but, having fortunately gained intimation of his designs, they withdrew into the interior, and "did avoid the snares which he had laid for them."

Being thus disappointed in his iniquitous purpose, he proceeded on the 8th of December to a small island called Alcatrarsa. Here anchoring

ing his ships, he sent his two barks with their boats "to an island of the Sapies, called La Formio, to see if they could take any of them." With this view sixty men, well armed, were landed, who pursued several of the natives into the woods, but without success. Proceeding into the interior of the island, they came to a river, on the other side of which they espied two men, who boldly made a stand and discharged several arrows at them. "Whereupon," says Master Hawkins, "we discharged certain harquebusses to them again; but the ignorant people weighed it not, because they knew not the danger thereof; but using a marvellous crying in their fight, with leaping and turning their tailes, that it was most strange to see, and gave us great pleasure to behold them." This was all the satisfaction which Master Hawkins received from the Sapies, for, to adopt his own phraseology, "perceiving that there was no good to be done among them," he took his departure, and after having been separated in a storm from the Salomon and the Tyger, he anchored on the 12th at the island of Sambula, when he was joined on the 14th by the missing ships. "In this island," says he, "we staid certain days, going every day ashore to take the inhabitants (the Samboses) with burning and spoiling their towns." As if with a view of apprizing his readers of the extent and aggravation of the villainy in which he was engaged, he takes care to inform them that the land from which he was thus cruelly tearing the proprietors, abounded in all the necessaries of life, and that the negroes who cultivated it were remarkable for their industry, skill, and intelligence. "Those Samboses," says he, "had inhabited there three years before our coming thither, and in so short space have so planted the ground, that they had great plenty of mill, rice, roots, pompions, pullin, goats, of small fry dried; every house full of the country fruit, planted by God's providence, as palmito trees, fruits like dates, and sundry other, in no place in all that country so abundant, whereby they lived more deliciously than other."

On the 21st of December Hawkins departed from this island, and on the ensuing day he entered the river Callowsa, up which he proceeded for the space of twenty leagues to a settlement of the Portuguese. At the insidious instigation of the inhabitants of this settlement, on his return down the river he attacked a negro town called Bymba, where he had been informed "not only that there was great quantity of gold, but also that there were not above forty men and a hundred women and children, so that if he would give the adventure upon the same, he might get a hundred slaves." He did not, however, find the town in the defenceless state which he had been taught to expect; and his men proceeded to the onset with so little discipline, that after taking ten captives, they were repulsed with the loss of seven killed and many more wounded.

Thus discomfited, Hawkins proceeded to Taggarin, where he stayed more than a fortnight, and having nearly obtained his complement of slaves, he thought it advisable, on account of the sickliness of his crew, to steer for the West Indies. On his way thither he was becalmed for 28 days, and encountered several tornadoes, in consequence

quence of which his ships ran the utmost hazard of sinking, while their crews and cargo suffered greatly through want of water. But he remarks with edifying and consistent piety, that "Almighty God, who never suffereth his elect to perish," on the 26th of February favoured them with a N. W. wind, which never left them till they arrived at Dominica, where they took in fresh water.

On tracing the transactions of Hawkins in the West Indies, we find that what he began by outrage he ended by violence; and, as he had taken most of his slaves by force, so he in a manner compelled the Spaniards to purchase them on his own terms. In the course of his trading voyage he touched at Margarita, the governor of which island forbade the inhabitants to traffick with him. Sailing thence he passed Tortuga, and skirting the coast he came on the 3d of April to a town called Burboroata. Here he applied for a licence to sell "certain lean and sick negroes," which after a considerable delay he obtained; but when he had brought his commodity to market, he was informed that the king of Spain claimed a duty upon slaves sold, of 30 ducats a head. The manner in which he contrived to reduce this impost shall be detailed in his own words.

"Whereupon the Captain perceiving that they would neither come near his price he looked for by a great deal, nor yet would abate the king's customs of that they offered; so that either he must be a great loser by his wares, or else compel the officers to abate the said king's custom, which was too unreasonable (for to a higher price he could not bring the buyers) therefore the 16th of April he prepared 100 men, well armed with bows, arrows, arquebusses, and pikes, with the which he marched to the town-wards; and being perceived by the governor, he straight with all expedition sent messengers to know his request, desiring him to march no further forward, until he had answer again, which incontinent he should have. So our Captain declaring how unreasonable a thing the king's custom was, requested to have the same abated, and to pay seven and a half per centum, which is the ordinary custom for wares through his dominions there, and unto this if they would not grant he would displease them. And this word being carried to the governor, answer was returned that all things should be to his content; and thereupon he determined to depart; but the soldiers and mariners, finding so little credit in their promises, demanded gages for the performance of the promises, or else they would not depart. And thus they being constrained to send gages, we departed, beginning our traffick and ending the same without disturbance."

Having thus corrected and amended the fiscal regulations of the Spanish monarch, Master Hawkins continued his traffick till the 4th of May, when he weighed anchor, and after touching at the island of Curassoa, proceeded to the Rio de la Hacha. At this place, as he informs us, "having talk with the king's treasurer of the Indies, resident there, he declared his quiet traffic at Burboroata," of which quiet traffic it seems he had, by means which may be easily guessed, obtained a certificate from the governor. But the fame of his proceed-

ings

ings appears to have arrived at Rio de la Hacha before him; and he was apprized by the treasurer that the subjects of the king of Spain had been specially forbidden by the viceroy and council of St. Domingo to trade with him, under pain of fine and corporal punishment. The gallant spirit of Hawkins was not daunted by this intelligence. He observed to the treasurer, "that seeing they would, contrary to all reason, go about to withstand his traffic, he would it should not be said of him, that having the force he had he was driven from his traffic per force, but he would rather put it in adventure, to try whether he or they should have the better, and therefore willed them to determine either to give him licence to trade, or else to stand to their own harms."

This licence was, after due deliberation, granted: but when Master Hawkins had exposed his goods to sale, the Spaniards were so unreasonable as to bid what he conceived to be much too small a price for them; "whereupon, weighing their unconscionable proposal, he wrote to them a letter, that they dealt too rigorously with him to go about to cut his throat in the price of his commodities; but seeing they had sent him this to his supper, he would in the morning bring them as good a breakfast." In pursuance of this threat he landed on the 21st of May, at the head of 100 men, and encountering the Spaniards, who made a shew of resistance, he easily put them to flight. This preliminary step to a "quiet trafique" having been taken, negociations succeeded, which were concluded, as might have been expected, in favour of the victor, who now vended his slaves upon his own terms, and when he had completed his sales, "demanded of the treasurer a testimonial of his good behaviour there," a document which that officer did not deem it expedient to refuse.

On the 31st of May Hawkins departed from Rio de la Hacha, with the intention of proceeding to St. Domingo, but he was driven by the strength of the current to the west end of Cuba. After many ineffectual attempts to land on that island, being greatly distressed for want of fresh water, he bore away for the coast of Florida, and entered the river of May, where he was gladly welcomed by Mons. Laudonier, the commander of a French settlement lately established there, which was reduced by wars with the natives to the utmost extremity. Having watered his vessels, he set sail from Florida on the 28th of July, and on the 20th of September arrived at Padstow, in Cornwall.

Master Hawkins, who seems, as I have hinted above, to have been gifted with no small share of piety, observes towards the conclusion of his journal (and I doubt not, Mr. Editor, your readers will agree with him in his observation) that "God in his goodness better provided for" him and his marauding associates "than their deserving."

It may not be improper to add, that this Master John Hawkins was afterwards Sir John, a famous naval commander under queen Elizabeth; and that a coat of arms was given him, having for its crest "a demi-moor in his proper colour, bound with a cord"—the memorial of his noble exploits!

A PECULIARITY IN HERODOTUS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

EVERY reader of Herodotus has probably observed in him a peculiarity which has indeed been noticed by the critics, namely, that he frequently separates the preposition from the verb to which it belongs by the insertion of the particle ἄν. vid. Wesseling ad Lib. iii. c. 60. et Schäefer ad Longum, p. 418. who produces from other writers similar instances of the *tmesis* with ἄν. Vide etiam Koen ad Gregor. p. 209. It has farther been remarked, that in this *tmesis*, as employed by Herodotus, the ἄν has not its ordinary force, but is to a modern nearly redundant. I do not now enquire into the power of the particle in these instances, but proceed to observe, that Herodotus inserts it between the preposition and the verb in the use of it now alluded to, I believe, *solely* in the case of an aorist used for the present indefinite, as in the following example: απ' ἄν εἰδοντο *vendere solent* or *vendunt;* on which use of the aorist vid. Grævii Lectiones Hesiodeæ, p. 24. Krebsius ad Plutarch. De audiendis Poetis, p. 149. Valkenaer's Diatribe, p. 163. Herman De emendanda ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ, p. 187, to which, that I may take an opportunity of recommending an excellent work to the lovers of Plato, I add Heindorf ad Platonis Phædrum, p. 275.

The passages in which I have noticed the *tmesis* under consideration will be found in Lib. ii. c. 39, 40, 47, in which are two instances, 70, 86, 87, 96, 122. Lib. iii. c. 82. Lib. iv. c. 60, 196. Lib. vii. c. 10. All these instances answer to the description above given; I am not, therefore, disposed to admit the conjecture of Wesseling ες ἄν ελθειν. Lib. iv. c. 146, which, as I learn from Borheyk's Apparatus Criticus ad Herodotum, is decidedly approved by Larcher. I have only to add that Herodotus, if I am not mistaken, never uses the aorist for the present in the case of a compound verb *without* this *tmesis*; and in one instance he subjoins the ἄν to the aorist of a simple verb employed in this manner. Lib. i. c. 132. If there are any who think such *minutiæ* not worth observing, they may be told from high authority *nihil contemnendum est, neque in bello, neque in re critica.* Mr. Porson ad Eurip. Medeam. v. 140. τι δε γε μη πειθονται, λειπεται δη λεγειν αυτοις τον παλαιον λογον,

Σοι μεν ταυτα δοκειν' εγω, εμοι δε ταδε.

Coray ad Heliodorum, p. 200.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. E. COGAN.

Higham Hill, April 3d, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

(Continued from page 374.)

THE age of Homer has with some probability been fixed at about nine centuries before the Christian æra, a period so remote, and so destitute of historical monuments, as to be little less obscure than even the fabulous ages of mythology.

The earliest testimonies which remain respecting this most ancient poet, are several centuries subsequent to the date at which we suppose him to have flourished. The first certain mention which occurs of his name is in Pindar, who speaks of him repeatedly, and even alludes to one of his verses. In his long ode to Damophilus, in which he relates the Argonautic expedition, he has the following passage:

Των δ' Ομηρου και τοδε συνδιαμετρος
Ρημα πεφανθ', αγγελιαν ισλον ιφι
Τιμαν μεγιστην πραγματι παντι φερειν.
Pyth. iv. 493.

"Of the sayings of Homer revolve this attentively; he asserts that a prudent messenger adds the greatest honour to every transaction." The poet alludes to Iliad, xv. 207. He speaks of the labours of Ulysses as celebrated and adorned, and, as he suspects (for Pindar was much inclined to incredulity) exaggerated by the delightful muse of Homer. *Nem.* vii. 29. In a passage of some difficulty, Isthm. iv. 64, he refers to the Iliad, as conferring immortal honour on Ajax, by the celebration which he has obtained in that poem. He speaks of the Homeridæ and their rhapsodies. *Nem.* ii. 1. The age of Pindar may be placed about 485 B. C.

Mimnermus, however, a poet still more ancient, may be supposed to allude to Homer in the second of his fragments published by Brunck. Simonides, the celebrated lyric writer, or some other poet of the same name, expressly speaks of him in a fragment of an ode, (ap. Brunck, Anal. ix.) though it is not easy to discover the passages to which he alludes. In an epigram or fragment of an elegy (Brunck, c. iv.) he speaks of Homer as the man of Chios, and quotes the celebrated comparison, put into the mouth of Glaucus, of human life, to the decay and reproduction of leaves.

Herodotus, on several occasions, quotes the authority of our poet. He distinguishes between the Iliad and Odyssey, and quotes from each poem. He refers to the fifth book of the Iliad, under the title of Διομηδους αριστεια. He denies the Cypriacs to be the production of Homer, as contradicting the relations given by that poet in his acknowledged works.

Thucydides likewise repeatedly mentions Homer and his works, and even ascribes to him the hymn in honour of Apollo.

Such are the earliest *testimonies* which remain respecting the poems of

of Homer, testimonies more than four centuries posterior to the periods to which they relate.

The earliest *fact* of which we have any credible mention in the history of these poems, is their introduction by Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, from Asia into Greece. The principal witnesses of this fact are Heraclides Ponticus, Dio Chrysostom, Plutarch, and Aelian. The circumstances as related by Plutarch are these: that during his journey in Asia, Lycurgus met with the poems of Homer, which were probably, says he, preserved by the posterity of Creophilus, and that finding the moral and political instruction with which they abounded no less admirable than their poetical beauties, he gladly transcribed them. Before the time of Lycurgus, only an obscure report of their fame had penetrated into Greece, a few persons possessing some separate parts, the poems being circulated in scattered fragments, as chance might direct. "Nihil amplius ex his constat," says Heyne, "quam inter Sones, et maxime Chios, extitisse carmina, singulatim recitari solita, quorum notitia Spartam perlata esse potuit."

During three subsequent centuries nothing more is heard of Homer, except by some intimation that his poems were commonly recited by the rhapsodists, forming, even at that early period, the pride and pleasure of Greece. Solon is said to have commanded that they should be repeated by the rhapsodists in a regular and connected series, while before they had been accustomed to recite them as distinct compositions, and without any regard to the natural order of succession.

A clearer light now begins to be thrown both on literary and civil history. The domination of the family of Pisistratus was the period when the arts of every species were called into activity, and science and learning shone forth with a splendour before unknown. It is the unvarying testimony of antiquity, repeated by a cloud of witnesses, that at this period, and under the direction of Pisistratus and his family, some remarkable change, the nature of which is more or less definitely described by different writers, took place in the form of Homer's works, and the mode of their circulation. The fact is thus spoken of by Cicero: "Quis doctior iisdem illis temporibus, aut cujus eloquentia literis instructior fuisse traditur, quam Pisistrati? qui primus Homeri libris, confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus. (de Orat. iii. 34.) The words of Josephus are very remarkable." "It is said that even Homer did not leave his poetry committed to writing, but that it was transmitted by memory, and afterwards compiled into one body from separate songs." (cont. Ap.) It was, however, the object of this writer to bring the origin of the arts in Greece as low as possible. Aelian speaks of Pisistratus as compiling the Iliad and Odyssey. In short, this remarkable fact is so well supported by the concurrent voice of antiquity, that Kuster, though embarrassed by it, is constrained to confess, "Non caret quidem, fateor, hæc sententia difficultatibus; attamen ob totius fere antiquitatis consensum aliter statuere non licet."

The fact is, however, related with some variations, though not sufficient to affect its general credibility. The absurd narrations of some

of

of the grammarians are unworthy of notice, but in the dialogue ascribed to Plato, and bearing the name of Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, the work is taken from Pisistratus, and assigned to his son, who, it is said, ordered the poems of Homer to be sung at the feast of the Panathenæa. Hence some have supposed that Hipparchus published a new and more correct edition. There is, however, some reason to suspect the genuineness of the dialogue in which this fact is alleged, and its contradiction to other concurring witnesses is therefore the less to be regarded.

Notwithstanding the labours of Pisistratus in the preparation of a regular and authentic edition of Homer's works, the art of the rhapsodists still continued to be held in esteem. One of the most celebrated of that profession, whose names are at present known, was Cynæthus, the Chian, who is said by the scholiast of Pindar to have emigrated about the sixty-ninth Olympiad to Syracuse, and to have been the first who recited in that city the poems of Homer. To this Cynæthus also is ascribed by the same scholiast the hymn to Apollo, which passes under the name of Homer.

When the rudiments of critical learning were established in Greece, the fame of Homer, and the unsettled state of his text, naturally called the attention of critics to his works, and various revisals of his poems were made, which are distinguished by the scholiasts into those κατ' ανδρα, and κατα πολεις, the former bearing the name of some particular critic, and the latter, whose authors were probably unknown, denominated from the cities where they were preserved, or where they first appeared. Of the former class were the editions by Antimachus and Aristotle. Antimachus was himself a celebrated poet, author of the Thebaid, which held a high rank among the epic compositions of Greece. He was a native of Colophon, and contemporary with Socrates. The edition of Aristotle was more celebrated. The principal writers by whom it is mentioned are Strabo and Plutarch, by whose account it appears to have been confined to the Iliad, and to have been made for the use of Alexander. It was so much valued by that hero, as to be his constant companion even in his wars, and it was deposited in a casket of most precious workmanship, found among the Persian spoils. It was hence named the edition of the casket. It is said to have been revised by the hand of Alexander himself, assisted by Callisthenes and Anaxarchus. The subsequent fate of this edition is unknown, and it is remarkable that no mention of it should occur in the Venetian scholia. Of the editions named from cities, six are enumerated, the Massitiotic, the Chian, the Argive, those of Sinope, Cyprus, and Crete.

Under the Macedonian Sovereigns of Egypt, critical and grammatical learning was cultivated with great ardour, and the accumulation of literary productions began to afford scope for the acquisition and display of erudition. It appears to have been the chief ambition of many of these princes to be surrounded by men of learning and genius, to be distinguished as patrons of literature, and to carry to its utmost possible extent their magnificent institution of a public library. We need

need not wonder, therefore, that the works of Homer should have attracted their particular attention. The first of the Alexandrian critics who employed his labours in this province was Zenodotus, librarian of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus his son. He is frequently censured by the ancients for his rashness, often expunging long passages without regard to their poetical merit, because they happened to violate some critical canons of no value, which he had thought fit to lay down. He appears also to have been ignorant of some grammatical distinctions observed in the language of Homer, which in the infancy of the art had not been noticed with preciseness, but which were afterwards, and still are, familiarly known. Yet in the opinion of Wolf, a high authority on this subject, some of his readings are to be preferred to those adopted by subsequent editors.

The revisal of Homer by Zenodotus was followed by that of Aristophanes Byzantius, his scholar, who flourished under the reigns of Philopater and Epiphanes. He is said to have bestowed much attention on grammar, and to have contributed greatly to the improvement of that art. He was the inventor of punctuation and accentual marks. He wrote commentaries, which were held in great esteem, on various authors, as Hesiod, Plato, Pindar, and Aristophanes. His edition appears to have included both the poems of Homer.

But the fame of preceding critics was obliterated by the labours of Aristarchus, whose decisions acquired with the ancients almost the force of oracles. He flourished under the reign of Ptolemy Philometor, about the hundred and fifty-sixth Olympiad. His disciples were numerous, and he was regarded by them with a reverence, as Wolf observes, similar to that which the scholars of Pythagoras bore for their master. One of the scholiasts observes, it is better to obey Aristarchus than Hermassias, though the latter may appear to have truth on his side. His contemporary Panætius called him a diviner, on account of the facility with which he was accustomed to divine the sense of obscure passages of the poet. He is said to have written more than eight hundred critical and grammatical treatises. He wrote commentaries on almost all the celebrated poets. He was the chief of those Alexandrian grammarians who formed the selection of writers, who on their authority were to be esteemed classic, and to his judgment Quintilian more than once appeals. He is said to have made two revisals of Homer, though that was denied by his scholar and successor Ammonius.

Notwithstanding the fame of this critic, little was known of his labours till the recent publication of the Venetian scholia by Villoison, in which more than a thousand of his readings are preserved.* His corrected text was held in such esteem as to become the standard reading, and without doubt for the most part coincided with our present copies. The text, however, does not appear to have been absolutely settled till after the Christian æra, from which period it has been preserved with greater fidelity than that of almost any other ancient writer.

The

* Wolf, prol. excix.

The present division into books was made by the Alexandrian grammarians. They were before distinguished into rhapsodies which did not correspond with the modern divisions.

When the Roman empire fell into decay, and learning declined, at Constantinople, indeed, Homer retained all his fame, and was incessantly read, but in the western part of Europe soon ceased to be known more than by name, and the remembrance of his former celebrity. The following extract of a letter from Petrarch to Barlaam, bishop of Hieracium, who had presented him with a copy of Homer, expresses in a lively manner the eagerness of his desire to become acquainted with this illustrious poet, and the regret with which he felt his inability of improving the kindness of his friend.

"Your present of the genuine and original text of the divine poet, the fountain of all invention, is worthy of yourself and me: you have fulfilled your promise, and satisfied my desires. Yet your liberality is still imperfect; with Homer you should have given me yourself, a guide who could lead me into the fields of light, and disclose to my wandering eyes the specious miracles of the Iliad and Odyssey. But, alas! Homer is dumb, or I am deaf; nor is it in my power to enjoy the beauty which I possess. I have seated him by the side of Plato, the prince of poets by the prince of philosophers, and I glory in the sight of my illustrious guests. Of their immortal writings, whatever had been translated into the Latin idiom, I had already acquired; but if there be no profit there is some pleasure in beholding these venerable Greeks in their proper and national habit. I am delighted with the aspect of Homer, and as often as I embrace the silent volume, I exclaim with a sigh—illustrious bard! with what pleasure should I listen to thy song, if my sense of hearing were not obstructed and lost by the death of one friend, and the much lamented absence of another. Nor do I yet despair; and the example of Cato suggests some comfort and hope, since it was in the last period of age that he attained the knowledge of the Greek letters." (Gibbon, xii. 122.)

Boccace was taught Greek by Leontius Pilatus, and composed a literal prose version of the Iliad and Odyssey.

At length, by the dispersion of the Greek scholars, after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the knowledge of the Greek language became common in Italy, and was gradually communicated to the other countries of Europe. The art of printing was now beginning to be employed, and after copies of the Latin writers had been multiplied and diffused, was transferred to the sister language. The first Greek work of any magnitude committed to the press was that of Homer, whose poems appeared at Florence in the year 1488, in a sumptuous and correct edition, at the expence of three noble Florentine youths, the Nerilii (Bernard and Neris) and John Acciajuoli. The edition was superintended by Demetrius of Crete, and Demetrius Chalcondyles. "O how greatly," exclaim the editors, "would our ancestors rejoice, could it be told to them that the object which they so ardently desired, that copies of Homer should be rendered common

common and easy to be procured, is now brought to accomplishment."

The utter obscurity of the early period in the history of Homer's poems, connected with some passages of ancient writers, and arguments derived from the supposed circumstances of the times, has given rise to a singular hypothesis respecting the original state of these works, and the mode of their compilation, of which some account will be given in a succeeding paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

THE many beauties which lie scattered in various parts of the Greek tragedians, have been selfishly locked up, for the exclusive enjoyment of those whose education has enabled them to read the originals.

It is by no means my intention to canvass the merits or demerits of Franklin or Potter, who have been their English representatives, but it may in general terms be affirmed, that even if they were faithful to their duties as translators, reasons might be assigned for their failure in gaining converts to the Grecian drama. The principal objection might be drawn from the plots, or rather the deficiency of all plot in the dramas themselves. The well-known and oft-repeated adventures of some hero, assisted by the intervention of a god, and the insipid prolixity of the catastrophe, which was not represented, but told by some herald or messenger, all conspire to act as a torpedo on the minds of moderns, who are accustomed to intricacy of plot and the representation of those scenes which the delicacy of Grecian taste had banished from sight.

Many will, of course, be offended at the affront here offered to the Grecian Αγγιλος.

The squadrons of broad-shouldered young Germans, whose drudgery it is to write commentaries on antient authors, and who are enlisted so devoutly in the service, as to be bound by oath to defend them in all their errors, will, of course, be up in arms against any attack upon their favourite character. They will cite the narrations given by the messengers in the Phœnissæ, Electra, and other plays, as the grandest efforts of fine writing—neither would I dispute the point.

The error lies in arresting the hopes and fears, and all the sympathies which the agents may have excited by a laboured harangue, replete with rhetorical or poetical flourishes.

The English stage offends equally in the other extreme; and although a long narrative is but a poor substitute for those delicate and almost imperceptible touches of nature, with which Shakspeare exclusively abounds, yet even the tedious verbiage of the Greek messenger is preferable to the scenes of horror, to which the English have so long been accustomed, that they begin to number them among the requisites for tragedy. But great as is their predilection for dreadful catastrophes,

catastrophes, their writers are found, in some instances, to step beyond the limits of horror into those of disgust. The last scene of Romeo and Juliet is as calamitous as human sufferance can endure. The heroine is awakened from her "unnatural sleep" in the charnel-house, to witness a poisoned lover stretched in death beside his murdered rival. "Shakespeare," says Mr. Malone, "has been arraigned for departing from the Italian novel, in making Romeo die before Juliet awakes from her trance; and thus losing a happy opportunity of introducing an affecting scene between these unfortunate lovers." It is curious to see our dramatic poet, who is by no means inclined to mercy towards his characters, and who courts all those occasions of the deepest distress which other poets fear to attempt, from a consciousness that he could paint them to the life, arraigned for omitting any circumstance that could aggravate the catastrophe. The omission alluded to by Mr. Malone has been supplied, and the result appears, from the representation, an answer to the accusers of Shakespeare. The scene which he is supposed to have left unfinished, is spoiled in further colouring; and the meeting of the lovers, from which so much was expected, excites disgust alone.

The sequel is an inharmonious compound of frantic exclamation, puling weakness, groans, sobs, convulsions, and screams, and every other experiment to disorganize instead of directing our feelings. It were to be wished that the future imitators of our noblest Bard would confine themselves to his acknowledged beauties, and not court the sanction of a great name for the admission of scenes too horrible for human sight. The reliance of a dramatic poet should be placed on his ascendancy over the feelings of his audience by the powers of language, and the simple, unartificial conduct of his plot, however intricate. If the character which has excited our warmest interest be doomed to die, all the aggravation of circumstances conspiring to that fearful event might be described—all the alternations of hope and fear—all the sympathies for the passing scene might be kept alive to the last moment; and the simple sensation, that the person, in whose vicissitudes we had a fellow feeling, is now no more, would be a stronger engine in the hands of a dramatic poet, than the best representation that could be offered of his death.

It would be difficult to say from what sources our tragedians have borrowed the gestures and distortions with which they overload their dying scenes. Nature is not in herself over delicate. Some of those complaints which, poetically speaking, excite interest and almost esteem for the sufferers, are in themselves loathsome. In the last scene of all, she is still less nice in the choice of her actions expressive of agonies which torture the body or wring the conscience. It cannot be expected that performers, and more particularly the female part of them, have frequently held aside the curtain from the dying, to perfect themselves in this fearful lesson of mortality. Their gestures are most probably the mere mimickry of their own imagination. The necessity for them should be removed, and a decent veil should be drawn by future writers over that which is so serious.

The taste of a nation, however, formed upon such models, submits reluctantly to the witless contrivance of a Grecian play, which relies almost exclusively for its power to captivate on the natural turn of thought and the simplicity of its developement. It is, besides, to be remembered, that the hurry and intricacy of plot which is necessary to rivet our attention, was, among the Greeks, superseded by music. In Metastasio we look in vain for what is called the business of the play; music is the substitute; and an Italian opera is to this day the nearest representative of the Greek tragedy—a feeble one, indeed, when compared with the noble ancestry from which it is descended.

It is not intended to arraign the taste of my countrymen for neglect of these dramas; far from it; the dislike is founded on reason, and the revolutions of ages, manners, and institutions. But, however averse they may be from encountering a whole tragedy, a translator would have performed no slight service, who directed their attention to particular passages not appropriated to the times of old, but applicable to all ages, and eminent for their spirit or their suavity.

I shall offer no apology for attempting what, if performed well, would add a rich treasure to our literary resources, but will communicate through the medium of the Athenæum (a name, at least, favourable to the design) my own sensations of those passages, to the many who are precluded from admiring the beautiful originals. The learned will excuse me, if I do not acquiesce in numbering among the beauties of the Greek drama many fine and highly-wrought descriptions, which, as they are destitute of interest and feeling, appear to me in no other light than splendid trifles and elaborate errors.

My attention will be confined merely to the more impassioned parts, which pourtray feelings that are universal: these it will be my endeavour to naturalize, and for that purpose the names of gods, heroes, and their genealogies shall interfere as little as possible to break the delusion. In a word, it shall be my endeavour to humour, and not to insult the feelings of persons who have not access to the originals, by avoiding all those dry disquisitions which would prevent the reconciliation of English to Grecian taste; and should it be said to me, that "I sing to virgins and to boys," I shall esteem it a far greater honour than the pride which schoolmen feel in displaying "a beggarly account" of cold and pedantic comments, which act only as an antidote to the pleasing illusions of pathos, or the rapture of passion.

FROM THE ALCESTIS.

Occasion of the following Speech.

Admetus, a prince of Thessaly, was married to Alcestis, of whom he was passionately enamoured. Their happiness was interrupted by the declining health of Admetus, who was fast approaching to the grave. The infernal powers, however, grant him a reprieve, on condition of finding a substitute, who would, by a voluntary death, pay the price of his recovery. After the refusal of his aged parents, who are unfeelingly represented to have outlived the sense of those pleasures,

sures, which among barbarous nations can alone make life acceptable, his wife Alcestis prepares to devote herself, that the husband might survive to be the protector of their children. To reconcile the seeming cowardice of Admetus with the noble affection displayed for his wife, and the generosity of his disposition, we must suppose him forbidden by the Fates from preventing the sacrifice of his wife by his own devotion.

A parting scene of the most exquisite tenderness ensues. Alcestis exhorts her husband to live, and be guardian of their offspring; but requests him to bear her in his memory, and never to surrender that place in his heart to another, which was once hers alone. He promises never to forget her, to pass his days in mourning for her loss, and to devote the remnant of his life to the contemplation of her virtues and her last act of heroic affection.

The Farewell of Admetus to Alcestis.

"I grant thee all—distrust not, gentle wife—
Dead thou art mine, thou only, as in life;
No bride of all Thessalia's blooming race
Shall call me husband second in thy place,
Not tho' she mate thy high nobility,
Nor yield in angel loveliness to thee.
Enough of children—guard them, heavens, I pray
For her ye only lent, and tore away;
Not for a year, but while my pulses beat,
In this poor heart while memory holds a seat,
So long I'll mourn thee on this hateful earth,
Curse my grey sire, and her who gave me birth,
Who fear'd to die, tho' bow'd by griefs and time,
But sent thee drest in smiles, and in thy prime,
Torn from the joys of youth and nuptial bed,
A ransom for thy lord, to join the dead.
Farewel to revel, and the festive throng,
To wanton garlands, dance, and social song,
Henceforth to me, sweet instruments, be mute,
The harp's wild raptures, and the Lybian flute,
All that was pleasure once my thoughts resign,
For all my joys are buried in thy shrine.
I'll have thee moulded as in life, and bear
To my lone couch thy image sadly dear;
Fall on the semblance, clasp it in my arms,
Name it from thee—and circling fancied charms,
Gaze on the fair deceit, nor e'er forsake
The death-cold statue, till it seems to wake.
Poor comfort—but in trifles light as these
My aching heart shall idly ask for ease.
Yet in the dead still hour of night arise,
When troubled phantoms flit before my eyes,

Thou

Thou shalt not fright me, but my senses close
In dreams of gentleness and lost repose.
Oh, had I voice and power of song to melt
The prince of night, who once for Orpheus felt,
Pleas'd would I journey o'er these dreary coasts,
And bear thee, dearest, from the land of ghosts;
Ne'er should I tremble at that fearful way,
But wake thy eyes to smile upon the day.
Vain, idle thoughts! In those sad realms await
Thy husband's coming when releas'd by fate;
One common mansion for our shades prepare,
That our rent loves may join eternal there.
And when I die, to friendship I entrust
In one small urn to mix our kindred dust,
For as we lov'd on earth, the grave shall be
Dearer than life in thy society."

The chorus laments the death of this affectionate and unhappy wife in two dirges, which I have reduced to one in a former translation, by extracting those thoughts which are most expressive of the gloomy and solemn occasion.*

NARVA.

* See Address of the Chorus to Alcestis. Trans. from Greek Anthol. Tales, &c. p. 135. note 29.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

AN ARABIAN DIALOGUE.

A very valuable work, lately published in Germany, entitled, "An Encyclopedical Survey of the Knowledge of the East," of which we shall probably hereafter give an analytical view, contains the following curious Dialogue between a young Persian and Arab, before the celebrated Khalif Harun al Rashid, which we translate from the German, for the entertainment of our readers.

Hormus, the Vizier of a Persian Prince, was blessed by heaven with a son of genius and talents. At seven years of age he was instructed in the Koran, and at fourteen he was initiated into the sciences. Upon his father's death the prince offered him his place, but he rejected it, for, notwithstanding his youth, he had already learnt the vanity of earthly honours, and knew how to enjoy the calm delight of a contented mind.

One day he set out of Bagdad, the residence of the Khalif, the house of salvation. In its beautiful environs he met a young Arab, tall and meagre, whose inward gold must be very precious, to judge from his yellow complexion. He greeted him in Arabic with, "Peace be with

with thee Shadan!" (Selam aleik Aya Shadan!) Shadan astonished, replied, "and with thee be peace, thou servant of God!" (Abdallah) and asked how he had found out his name. "Hast thou then, never heard this speech of the Prophet?" answered the young Arab, with much animation and eloquence: "*There are various legions of spirits, such as have loved each other from their creation, here meet again with affection, but those that were parted there have never met upon earth.*" Shadan perceived from this answer that the young man had penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of knowledge, and replied, "As thou knowest my name, it is but reasonable that I should be made acquainted with thine."

The *Arab.* "It is of little consequence that you know the name that my father and mother gave me, since thou knowest the name that has been given me by the Lord, for he says in the Koran, "*All creatures in heaven and in earth are called the servants of God.*" (Abdallah.) They had conversed together for some time, when a cloud of dust announced the approach of a horseman. It proved to be no other than Harun Alrashid himself, who while hunting had lost sight of his attendants. He saluted the youths, who returned him the Selam aleik, with much respect.

The Khalif, who saw the flame of genius in both their eyes, wished to have some conversation with them, and first enquired of the Arab whence they came? I came, said he, from the three darknesses. The Khalif wondering to find such hoary wisdom in so young a mouth, enquired further "how many years of age hast thou?"

Arab. I have no years, all years are in the hand of the Lord.

Khalif. Well, then, how many dost thou count?

Arab. I count from one to a hundred thousand.

Khalif. How in the world must I speak to get a rational answer?

Arab. Ask, then, how much of thy life is gone.

Khalif. Well, then, how much of thy life is gone?

Arab. They tell me fourteen years.

Here the Khalif stopt, and Shadan took up the conversation where it had been interrupted by Harun, with the question of his name. The Arab replied, Beshir (bringer of good news.)

And God grant you good tidings ever, returned Shadan. Here the Khalif checked his horse a little, and gave the youths full liberty. Shadan began the dialogue in the following manner: May I enter into a regular discourse, and rank myself among thy servants!

B. I have made a firm resolution to enter into discourse and close intercourse with him alone, who is grounded in all sciences, and can guide me into the way of perfecting my heart and mind.

S. Prove me a little, that thou mayest take me for thy friend, or reject me, for thou knowest the Arabic proverb, *The dust announces, even at a distance, whether we ride on horses or asses.*

B. First, then, I will ask thee about God, a knowledge of whom is the beginning of all wisdom. Where was God before he created the world?

S. Where implies one particular place; but God is excluded from no place, it is therefore superfluous to ask where he has been.

B. Why did God create the world?

S. The conduct of God is far above whys and wherefores; he has brought forth all things without means or causes, by the mere omnipotence of his will.

B. What is the greatest blessing of the Creator?

S. To be brought into the path of true belief.

B. It is written in the Koran, *Whatever you pray for shall be given you.* How is this to be understood, since so many poor men pray daily in vain for riches, and so many sick in vain for health!

S. God speaks here generally and not particularly. The prayers of mankind in general are heard, though those of individuals may be rejected.

B. Hast thou exercised thyself in verbal criticism?

S. There can be no eloquence without it, and how can any sensible man neglect that? Has not the Prophet said, *Eloquence is the perfection of man?* Besides, such knowledge is requisite to confute heretics and infidels. Jesus Christ has said in the name of God of himself, "*I have begotten thee, and thou art my Prophet.*" The Christians, by transposing the points read Son for Prophet.

B. What dost thou think of poetry?

S. I have no opinion but the Prophet's. *Poetry is wisdom, Eloquence is magic;* and it is said in the traditions, *Teach your children poetry,* for *it opens the understanding, and makes courage hereditary.*

B. Who are the best Arabian poets?

S. Amrolkais, when on horseback; Tarfa, when he enjoys; Nabiga, when he boasts; Zoheir, when he wishes.

B. What Arabic poem is the truest?

S. Hasan's, in praise of the Prophet.

> **Ne'er has a camel borne upon his back**
> **A man more true or just than Mohammed.**

B. And what is the most beautiful?

S. This epitaph on a virtuous man.

> **Vain hope to hide his relics from his foes,**
> **The fragrant dust betrays the good man's grave.**

B. What is the finest eulogium of generosity?

S.
> **Whene'er I sue, he greets me with delight,**
> **As if I gave the boon I came to crave.**

B. What is the most celebrated distich on a miser?

S.
> **I have seen him anxious watch his heap of dung,**
> **Lest sparrows there might find a grain of corn.**

B. Art thou versed in Arabic proverbs?

S. Proverbs are to the mind what a mirror is to the eye. All proverbs had a particular meaning originally, which became by degrees universal.

B. What

B. What means this proverb—"*More stupid than Bakil?*"

S. The highest degree of stupidity; for this Bakil one day bought a young gazell for eleven dirhems, and was bringing it home, holding the bridle fast between his teeth. He was accosted by a person, who asked him what it had cost him. As he could not speak, he extended all his fingers, and to mark the eleventh unit without speaking lolled out his tongue. The gazell of course escaped; and so he lost what he thought to have kept by not speaking.

B. What is the origin of this proverb, "*How cheap the camel would be, if the cursed thing did not hang on its neck!*"

S. An Arab, who had a vicious camel, swore in a passion, that he would sell it for a dirhem, or his wife should ever be barren. He soon repented of his vow, yet to keep to the letter of it, he thought of this curious method of breaking it in spirit. He hung a cat round the camel's neck, and then had it cried, "*The camel for a dirhem, the cat for* 400, *but both must be bought together.* The passengers exclaimed, *How cheap the camel is, if that cursed thing were not hung round its neck!* And this speech has since become a proverb, which is applied to things seemingly cheap, but which can only be acquired through great sacrifices.

B. Hast thou studied etymology?

S. Why should not I? The Prophet says, "*Learn Arabic, for this is the language which the Lord will speak with his servants on the day of judgment.*"

B. Why is the human race called Ins in Arabic, and the race of spirits Jin.

S. Men are called Ins because they are visible, from the root he—saw. Jin means what does not fall under the observation of the senses, as we use the verb from which it is derived thus: Night thickens round him; hence a madman is called Mejnun, because his intellect is dark.

B. Who first spoke Arabic?

S. Yareb, the son of Kohtan.

B. What thinkest thou of Persian?

S. It is said in scripture, Persian ranks next to Arabic in eloquence.

B. What dost thou say of the art of writing?

S. The art of writing is one of the most valuable. Writing is therefore called the *tongue of the hand*, and *science* is said to be *the game*, and *writing the net.*

B. Art thou master of law?

S. Try me.

B. How wouldst thou decide in the cause of two women, who were delivered at the same time, and in the same place, one of a boy, the other of a girl, and had changed children immediately after birth!

S. Let a man fill equal flasks with the milk of each mother, and weigh them; the milk of the boy's mother will prove heaviest.

B. Let us now proceed to divinity. How are we to understand this

this saying of the Prophet—"*Despise not the world, for the world is God?*"

S. The Prophet here intends to put an end to the declamations of the ignorant, by giving them to understand that the world must not be railed at, since it is a work of God.

B. Excellent, Shadan! I see thou hast skimmed the dross, and hast drawn a drop from every sea. But lastly explain to me one thing, which has often puzzled even the wisest. Tell me your opinion of love!

S. Love, beginning in contemplation, passes to meditation. Hence proceeds desire, then the spark bursts forth into a flame, the head swims, the body wastes away, the soul turns giddy and decays.

B. Now shew me the bright side of love.

S. It has at least one advantage, it annihilates pride and immoderate self-love. True love, whose aim is the happiness and equality of the beloved object, is incompatible with these feelings. Lust is so far from a perfection, that it is always a species of punishment, sent by God, because man has abandoned the path of his pure love.

B. By the Almighty! I have sought for years such a friend as thee. Thou art welcome!

S. And thou no less to me.

The youths embraced, and concluded an alliance of friendship. Harun Alrashid was amazed and charmed, and as they were departing, thus addressed them: Youths of head and heart! cannot ye accompany me to Bagdad, where I might hope to profit by your knowledge and friendship.

B. Servant of God! Thou art as little suited for our intimate society as we for thine.

Khalif. Why so?

B. Because thou art the slave of our slaves.

Khalif (angry). Boy, what words are these!

B. Gently, gently! Servant of God! Thou art indeed the slave of desire and anger. Whatever thou wishest, thou thinkst must immediately happen. The passions are therefore thy lords and masters, but we have subdued and tamed them. We subdue desire and extinguish anger.

Harun was moved even to tears, and begged at least for a lesson on the way.

Beshir replied, study this verse of the Koran, "*Hast thou seen any whom years have benefited? What they never expected has happened to them, and what they hoped for has not availed them.*

"*The historie of king Boccus and Sydrake how he confounded his lerned men, and in the sight of them dronke stronge venyme in the name of the trinite, and dyd him no hurt. Also his divynite that he lerned of the boke of Noe. Also his profesyes that he had by revelation of the angel. Also his answers to the questyons of wysdom, both morall and natural, with muche wysdom, contayned in noumber* CCCLXV. *Translated by Hugo of Caumpeden out of French into Englisshe, etc.*"* 1510, 4to, *black letter, not paged, with a wooden cut of Boccus and Sydrake.*

The only account of this translator is given by Bale, who tells us he was a man much skilled in language, and a great traveller. Of his birth, and every incident of his life, we are totally ignorant.

The romance itself begins,

"Men may fynde in olde bokys,
Who so therin lokys,
Acts worthy of memory,
Full of knowlege and mystery,
Wherof I shall shew a lytell ieste
That be fell ons in the Eest;
Ther was a kynge that Boccus hyght,
And was a man of moche myght,
His lande lay by the greate ynde
Bectorye hyght it as we fynde,
After the tyme of Noe euen
Egght hundred yere fourty and seuen.

It appears that king Boccus, in order that he might diminish the power of his enemies, and particularly that he might be enabled to wage a more secure and prosperous warfare with a prince named "Garaab," had determined to build a city, and towards the accomplishment of his design, immediately began to erect a tower on the borders of his rival's territory. The workmen proceeded during the first day with alacrity, and at the approach of night desisted from their employment. When they returned on the following morning they were much astonished to perceive the "grete labourе" of the preceding evening entirely "doone a waye:" in short, every vestige of the tower had disappeared.

That we may not be too diffuse on this article, be it sufficient to say, that after having repeatedly attempted to raise the building with the like success, and having in vain called in the assistance and counsels of the chief nobles, philosophers, and astronomers of the land, king Boccus is at length advised by an old man to

"Sende the Kynge Tractabar vnto,
And praye hym for your seruyse

* The copy from which the following account is given wants the title page: this above is from Warton. See also Bibl. Harleian. vol. 3. No. 5924.

That he you lende in eny wyse
The boke of Astronomye
That Noe had with him in balye—"

and at the same time to suffer his astronomer Sydrake to accompany it.

The wished for book and astronomer arrive; Sydrake, through the interference of the deity, converts Boccus to christianity, and overcoming the various stratagems devised by the envious philosophers to deprive him of life, at length builds the city in the name of the Holy Trinity. By these means king Boccus overcomes Garaab, and compels him to sue for peace, which is granted on condition of his believing in the Trinity, destroying his false idols, and in fine on promising that he "wyl a good man be." Garaab consents to the proposals, and thus concludes the story.

Such is a short outline:—the questions which compose by far the greatest part of the volume, are supposed to be asked by king Bocchus, and answered by Sydrake at the time of the former's conversion. They are in number 362.* The first is—

Yf god was euer and euer shall be?

2. The kynge askyd where it myght ben,
That god of heuyn myght be sen?

3. Than askyd the kynge hym more,
Yf god he ouer all and euery whore?†

4. Which was the fyrst thynge
That god made, askyd the kynge?‡

Boccus.

Boccus having enquired the nature of God and his angels, proceeds to the formation of the earth, the nature of the soul, Adam and Eve, and at last enquires into many of the most trivial things. For instance,

"The cc. xliii. questyon.

"How shal a man of his throte wyn
A bone or a thorne styckyng therin?

"By bred or lycour takyn fully,
And swelowed inward hastely:
And yf it synke not,
And wyl not throughe the throt,
Take of rawe fleshe a mossel,
And with a small threde bynd it wel;
That mossel swalow with spede,
But in thy hande hold the threde,

Tyl

* not as reported by the title 365.
† every where.
‡ Sydrake answers, "heuyn," which he calls "a fayre paleys," in which "his fryndes he dyd lett."

Tyl it is doune hiold fast,
And it shal that bone out cast;
If the thred brekē, do it eſte,
Unto that it be out reſte."

The work ends with the following supplication:

" Pray we now with al our myght
Unto God of heuen lyght
That he geue vs grace so to do
That we heuen may come vnto
That we shal al to I wene
And Hughe of Caumpedene
That this boke hath throughe sought
And vnto Englyshe ryme brought
Lyue in ioye without synne
And that he godis loue here wynne
So that he at his lyues ende
Unto the blesse of heuen wende.
Finis.

Thus endeth the hystory and questions of kynge Boccus and Sydrake. Prynted at London by Thomas Godfray. At the coste and charge of dan Robert Saltwode, monke of Saynt Austens at Cantorbury. Cum priuilegio regali."

The learned author of The History of English Poetry justly observes, that "there is no sort of elegance in the diction, nor harmony in the versification" of this translation; yet the work is undoubtedly entitled to our notice both as one of the earliest efforts of poetry in the English language, and as being a book of uncommon rarity."* So scarce indeed is it, that not more than two or three perfect copies at the most are, we believe, now known to exist.†

* Warton, &c. E. P. vol. 2.

† In the Bodleian library at Oxford is a manuscript on vellum of this work, which differs from the printed copy in some few instances. Amongst the same collection are also copies of it in French and Dutch.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF D. LUISA DE CARVAJAL.

(Concluded from p. 399.)

Fray Mauro (William Scott) who had carried off the relicks of Roberts,* suffered himself in 1611, in company with Richard *Nimport* (?) a secular priest. They were executed with sixteen malefactors

* Roberts was a feigned name. Antonio de Yepes (Cor. Gen. de. S. Benito. T. 4. f. 58.) says that his name was Juan *Maruina*, and that he was born at *Ransuenit*, in the province of *Merionit*, being of a noble British family. It is not easy to guess at the two former of these words. It seems he was originally of the reformed religion, but became a catholic in France, from whence the Archbishop

malefactors (for the number of criminals who suffered death was always very great) and their quarters were buried under the gallows, that they might not be stolen and worshipped. Don Alonso de Velasco, son of the ambassador, was then in London. Luisa asked him and his attendants to rescue these relicks. This was no easy adventure, for it was near Midsummer, the grave had been dug six feet deep, and these bodies purposely laid under all the others. Don Alonso, however, undertook the task, and went with ten or twelve of his servants, all well armed. They knew the bodies easily, because the rest were whole; put them in sacks which Luisa had made of her own sheets, and returned with them in triumph before day-break. She was ready with twelve women to receive them, each holding a taper in each hand; the way from the door to the oratory was strewn with flowers; the dismembered bodies were laid on a carpet before the altar, and covered with a cloth of crimson silk, on which sweet flowers were scattered, and the Catholicks prayed beside them. Nothing more could be done that day, for so many hereticks called that it seemed as if the devil had sent them on purpose. The night was spent in cleaning these relicks; they had been buried three days; water was spirted upon them from the mouth, as the safest way, and wiped off with dry cloths; they were then anointed with the strongest spices, and lastly cased in lead. Parts were given to the gentlemen of the court, who would accept no other reward for having brought them off; others were dispatched as presents to Luisa's noble friends in Spain, but the greater part sent to the town of Gondomar, and deposited in the count's own chapel, where they are probably still venerated to this day.

These things, when the embassador's son and retinue did not do it themselves, were expensive. She says in a letter, the stealing and preserving the last martyr cost me seventeen pounds (each of which is forty reals) and it was very cheap, for it was dangerous to get at it. —Resurrection-men have greatly fallen in their price.

It now became necessary, in consequence of a severe illness, that she should remove to a more airy situation. A house was found for her in Spitalfields, about a mile from the Spanish, and near the Venetian embassador's. It stood singly, had a good garden, and was lofty and strong. She called it her Oran, her strong hold in the land of the misbelievers. In this she fortified herself, that is to say, she doubled the doors, and the outer one was never opened till the inner was secured, and a fierce mastiff mounted guard in the garden. The reason for

Archbishop of Bourdeaux sent him to Father Creswell, at Madrid, as a hopeful subject. Yepes calls his fellow-sufferer Sumers *Vuirsono*, and says that they were buried under the sixteen thieves, to prevent the catholics from venerating them, but that they, partly by marks, *partly by conjecture*, got the gold from the dross. Fr. Guillermo Jansenio (William Johnson?) an old comrade of Roberts, carried some of his reliques to Spain. This Father, says Yepes, left me a very good bone at St. Benitos, in Valladolid, and he took a whole arm to his own Convent, San Martin de Santiago. These relicks probably still exist, but it is evident that instead of belonging to Roberts, as Yepes imagined, they must be those of Scott or *Nimport;—n'importe.*

for these precautions was, that she had established a sort of nunnery here. Catholics regarded it as a seminary, and thought themselves happy if they could get a woman who had been trained here to superintend their children. The mode of life was sufficiently conventual. They were to rise at five from Easter till Michaelmas, at six during the rest of the year; rising, private prayer, and making the bed, not to occupy more than half an hour; then they met in the oratory, to pass an hour in mental prayer, which might be assisted by reading, if thought necessary. The subjects of contemplation for Monday and the three following days were death, judgment, hell, and heaven; for Friday and Saturday, the passion, crucifixion, and burial of Christ; for Sunday, the resurrection; and these themes for thought were not to be changed without the approbation of the superior. Primes then followed, and in the winter Tierce and Sexts. They then went to their work, either together or separately, at the pleasure of the superior. If it was necessary for health, they might now walk in the garden, but silence was to be observed from the time of rising till mass, which was celebrated at eight in summer and at nine in winter. If there was a sermon, it was to be immediately after mass, if possible, otherwise at whatever hour the superior should appoint. After mass, Nones in winter; in summer, Tierce and Sexts, and Nones at ten; during Lent, Vespers at ten. From this time till a quarter before eleven they worked and conversed upon edifying subjects; each then was to examine the state of her own conscience for a quarter of an hour. At eleven they went to dinner, or breakfast (for it was both) during which the reader of the week read to them. The time-keeper *(Relogera)* then turned up an hour-glass, and they might amuse themselves till it had run out. Then they went about their several occupations, keeping silence till two. From two till three the superior, once at least in every week, was to deliver an exhortation to them in the working chamber, or call apart those who needed either advice or correction. On Fridays they assembled at this hour in the oratory, and sung the hymn *Ave Regina Cœlorum*; after which, each in her turn publicly confessed what faults she was conscious of, guarding only against any thing indecorous, or which could be contrary to edification. Another person, called the Censor or Inspector *(Celadora)* was then to point out any thing which had escaped the self-observer, and this concluded with the *Miserere* and with prayer. On the days when this hour was left at leisure, it was to be passed in reading history, the lives of the saints, or any other books which could serve at the same time for instruction and amusement. Vespers at three, then the Litany of the life and death of Christ, then the Rosary of the life and death of Christ to be gone through. Work and silence again till five, and in Lent till six. This was the time for seeing visitors, if permission was granted; but none of the community was permitted to see a visitor alone, not even a female relation, nor might any visitor remain longer than an hour. Complines at half past five in summer, an hour later in winter; then half an hour's prayer by the glass, and the Litany of our Lady, as chaunted at Loretto. If there should be

any

any interval before supper, it might be employed in self-examination, or in edifying conversation. Supper at seven in summer, at eight in winter, and Matins at half after eight or half after nine, according to the time of year; then a short self-examination; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, every one was to retire and *discipline* herself, that is, flog herself, which was to be done every night in Lent, except on Sundays, and festivals always excepted; on other nights a short reading upon the subject for contemplation of the next morning. They then went to bed. The superior might, if she pleased, order discipline before Primes in the morning. Cilices were to be worn once a week, and in Lent twice or thrice a week.

The Gunpowder Plot, the writings of the Jesuits, and the assassination of Henry 4. had alarmed and exasperated the government. Upon this murder, a general search was made for priests during three successive nights; spies were set in the streets to watch every suspected house, and women and children were employed upon this service, as being least liable to be suspected themselves. It was not possible that Luisa could escape notice. The very precautions which she took sufficiently proved that something was concealed; yet she carried on her nunnery two years without being molested. Abbot still had his eye upon her, but his agents could never obtain admittance; even when they went with a general order to search all houses for materials for saltpetre (according to law) she refused to admit them, and referred them to the Spanish embassador. At last Abbot laid the matter before the Privy Council, and complained that there was a nunnery established under his nose. The British Solomon's feelings had just been touched in their only vulnerable part; the king of Spain had sent the book which Suarez had written against him into England, and upon this provocation he boldly gave orders to issue a warrant. On the 28th October, 1613, the recorder and the sheriff went to execute it in person. They got over the garden wall by means of ladders, and forced the house doors. The catholic biographer says, they were astonished at the appearances of poverty within; coarse dresses, hard mattresses, planks instead of tables, not even a chair on which the magistrates could sit down; the provisions corresponded to the furniture; a little sea-coal, as it is called, which the poor use for fuel, and some tubs of water, which was not what they looked for. The oratory was richly fitted up, but they did not discover it, for the search was not made with the usual rigour.

A crowd speedily collected, and the Flemish embassador (being then the nearest catholic one) came up. Luisa told him, all she was alarmed for was for the safety of a jesuit, who had come there that morning to meet some ladies and confess them, thinking it a safe place. The embassador immediately cried out to him in an angry tone, did I not give orders that none of my servants should come to this house? go home, sir! Gondomar soon arrived; he and the Fleming both demanded that Dona Luisa should be given into their charge, promising that she should appear whenever the council summoned her. The magistrates replied, that they had no authority to do

do this, and they produced an order in the king's own hand for apprehending her, though the Spanish embassador himself should protect her. There were at this time only five damsels under her care; one was ill in bed, and died the next day; one escaped; the other three were taken into custody with her. They were carried to Lambeth, where the archbishop asked at what hour they rose to matins, how many nuns she had, what rules they followed, and other such frivolous questions, says Luis Munoz; and every now and then he exclaimed, was there ever such a strange woman in the world! set up a nunnery in the very face of the government! in London! in sight of the king and his council! To all this Luisa only answered, that he was not her judge. She and her companions were committed to prison. The countess of Condomar drove directly to the prison, and sent to tell the king that there she should remain and keep Dona Luisa company, till he should be pleased to deliver her to the Spanish embassador. The lady of the Flemish embassador went also to visit her. Condomar complained loudly; his majesty, he said, had given him the strongest possible proof that his presence in court was no longer acceptable, and he declared that he would leave England, unless Dona Luisa were given up to him. The privy council insisted that she should be sent out of the kingdom; he replied, they had not shewn cause sufficient for this. After four days, instead of shipping her and the embassador off together, James yielded, and gave her to him. He and the Fleming went in person to receive her, with eight or nine carriages in their train. With this procession they made the circuit of the principal streets, passed purposely by the palace in contempt of the king, and carried her in triumph to Condomar's house, where she still carried on her business of reconciling converts to the church of Rome, but her former abode was made use of for the ceremony, Condomar's being watched too narrowly.

The council were however determined, notwithstanding this submission to the insolent Spaniard,* that Luisa should not remain in England; and they instructed the English embassador at Madrid to insist that she should be ordered home. Great efforts were made on her part to resist this demand; but the treaty between the two countries expressly forbade the subjects of either from interfering with the religion of the other, and Condomar was instructed to send her to Flanders, where the Infanta D. Isabel would receive her. Luisa declared

* You are deceived if the Bohemian state
You think I touch, or the Palatinate;
Or that this aught of Eighty-eight* contains, *i.e.* the Armada.
The Powder-plot, or any thing of Spain's,
That their ambassador need question me,
Or bring me justly for it on my knee. *Wither's Motto.*

Here is one proof that the English press was as galling to the Philips as it has been to Bonaparte, and that they endeavoured in time of peace to pursue the same system of intimidating it.

clared she never would go, unless they carried her on board by force, and tied her to the mast. The difficulty was terminated by her death.

She was taken ill on the 20th of November; her biographer attempts to prove that it was in consequence of her imprisonment, and that therefore she actually was a martyr, according to her wish. On the 2d of January she died, having that day completed her 47th year, and having lived nine years in England. Her death was conformable to her life. When she felt it near, she drest herself for the grave, and even put on stockings, in order that as her feet had never been seen by any person while she lived, they might still remain covered. Her fear was, lest they should embalm her; to prevent this, she desired that as soon as she had expired, the *mongil*, the religious dress in which she had left Spain, and which she had preserved for this purpose, might be put on over her other grave-clothes, and that her corpse might not be touched.

The body was first laid in a leaden coffin, then in a wooden one, which was lined and covered with crimson sattin, and in a third of basket-work *(cofre de vaqueta.)* It was then placed in a niche of Condomar's chapel, near the altar. His intention was to take it with him to Spain when he returned. Her obsequies were celebrated with great pomp in all the English seminaries. The Jesuits at Louvain immediately sent to demand the body, claiming it as their right, and not without some appearance of reason; as she had founded that seminary, it seemed the fittest place for her relicks. But Luisa was in great odour in her own country, and all her devotees there were urgent that the body should be sent to Spain. The famous Marquis de la Siete Iglesias, D. Rodrigo Calderon, procured an order to this effect from the king. His wife was nearly related to Luisa, and on his plea they embargoed the coffin as soon as it arrived, and deposited it in the convent of Portaceli, at Valladolid, which they had founded. But the king's orders were, that it should be given to his convent of the *Encarnacion*, and the marquis was obliged to resign it. Thinking, however, to keep some relick, he proceeded to open the leaden coffin; the salt water had got in upon the voyage, and now came out with so offensive a smell that he desisted. The nuns of the Incarnacion, one of whom had obtained permission to take a finger, were not so easily deterred. They opened the coffin, and found the body uncorrupted, and they applied lime to dry up the water effectually. Four years afterwards it was again inspected; the lime had parched it, but still it was entire. Such a treasure was too precious to be committed to the earth; the coffin was placed in the reliquary of the convent, and there it was often venerated by Philip 4, and his queen and court.

S.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

And would'st thou with insidious art
My darling friend destroy,
And rob her unsuspecting heart
Of all its little joy.

A hapless orphan maid is she,
Just caught in love's sweet thrall,
And fondly thinks she views in thee
Her father, mother, all.

No, Henry, scorn the coward aim,
'Tis fraught with dire disgrace;
Ah, who could seek to brand with shame
My Mary's lovely face.

A holier flame should fire thy breast,
And purer wishes move,
When she prefers thee to the rest
—Who best deserves thy love.

MALTON.

LINES

ON A FAVOURITE RETIREMENT.

THIS vale is beautiful; and fair the scene
Of rolling waves and mountains faintly blue
Beyond the beetling crag: the cottage-roof
In green recess of hills retires half seen
With roses cluster'd, and the wreathing vine.
Aloft the cypress and the sycamore
Wave in the wind; the bow'ring arbute spreads
A snow of blossoms, and on ev'ry bough
Its vermeil fruitage glitters to the sun.
Yet is there sadness here: wild Solitude
Usurps this pleasant dwelling-place: along
The grass-grown paths the tangled footstep slow
Rustles, and branches droop athwart the way.
There is *indeed* a sadness: but the sight
Of Desolation, stealing silent round,
Awakes no common feelings as I gaze.
Mother!—thy virgin hours of happiness
These groves have witness'd; and thine eye hath lov'd
To mark the cypress and the sycamore
Wave in the wind: and *therefore* am I sad,

That this fair scene should sink in wild'ring waste,
With all its rural garniture of woods,
And its unheeded verdure: fond regrets!
Yet cold the heart that shall disown their pow'r.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

ODE TO HOPE.

BRIGHT morning star of bliss, whose cheering ray
Shines thro' the mist of dark futurity,
Illumes the night of woe,
And gilds the clouds of care;

Whom shall the youthful muse but *thee* invoke?
Whom shall she sing, O beauteous Hope, but thee?
For 'twas from thee she learnt
To sweep the golden lyre:

And, guided by thy calm and steady light,
Imagination wings his trackless way;
Soars into realms unknown,
To regions unexplor'd.

Thou art the pulse of nature! urg'd by thee,
Each different member acts his little part,
Life thro' the system flows,
And animates the world.

Kindled by thee, the world's bright meteors blaze:
The universe is pension'd on thy smiles:
Thy name—thy magic name
Is on the hero's shield!

Thou art the nurse of love! 'twas from thy breast
The mighty cherub drank his vital strength:
'Twas thou did'st wing his shafts,
And nerve his infant arm.

But *thou* wast nurst by Woe! for on the hour
That gave thee birth, thy parent Happiness
Was wafted up to heav'n;
Up to her native skies.

But thou, her legacy in Eden left,
(Fair pledge, and earnest of a better world)
Wast still the friend of man;
Of *fallen* man, the friend!

And, when from Paradise, an exile driv'n,
He silent, weeping, solitary roam'd,
Thou didst before him fly,
Didst strew his path with flow'rs;

And

And oft thy Siren voice would charm his grief,
(Like the sweet minstrel in the court of Saul)
And sing of promis'd bliss,
An Eden in the skies.

Thy voice is like the wild Eolian harp,
Or distant music to the list'ning ear,
Whose indistinctness charms,
And steals away delight.

Still in misfortune's steps thou lov'st to tread,
And while sweet pity dries the mourner's tear,
To raise the drooping head,
And staunch the bleeding wound.

When life's frail vessel drinks the briny wave,
Chill penury blasts, and storms of care descend,
Anchor'd on thee, secure
She weathers out the storm.

The dungeon knows thy voice: nor gates nor bars
Can *Hope* exclude—the poor man's comforter!
The antidote to pain!
The conqueror of death!

For when this frame decays, and death appears,
Reclin'd on thee, the suff'rer breathes his last,
And on thy wings he soars
To stand before his God.

But when the night of dark mortality,
This short eclipse of being shall be past,—
When the bright morn of bliss,
Eternity begins,—

Thou like a star, whose sweet benignant rays
Have for a time illum'd the darken'd world,
Shalt then extinguish'd fall,
And sink into the sun!

ADO.

Feb. 1807.

LINES

Written upon a calm Sunday morning, on the Island in Grasmere Lake, in Westmoreland.

YE scenes, that around me disclose
Abodes of contentment and health,
O give to my heart that repose,
It has sought 'midst the tumults of wealth.

As

As I gaze on the hills that surround
And shelter from tempests the vale,
I listen with joy to the sound
That rides on the spring-breathing gale.

'Tis the sound of the bell that invites
The neighbouring shepherds to pray'r,
To thank with devotional rites
The shepherd of all for his care.

For 'tis He who their flocks will preserve
On the hills from the bleak snow and rain,
And does not his kindness deserve
The tribute of gratitude's strain?

Sweet Lake, in whose crystalline breast
This Island reposes her form,
May thou be thus ever at rest,
Nor move to the turbulent storm:

And wilt thou afford me, green Isle,
An abode of contentment and health,
A refuge from sorrow and toil
I have sought 'midst the tumult of wealth?

F. D. A.

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE inclosed copy of verses is written by John Jackson, a very young man, the son of a poor collier, now residing at a small cottage in a valley, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire. His first and second productions were inserted in the Monthly Repository for September last. "An Address to Time," and a few other poems, which would not disgrace the genius of Burns, have been printed, under the care of Mr. Molineux, author of an Introduction to Byron's Shorthand, and other useful works; and should you be disposed to give the inclosed stanzas a place in the Athenæum, you will contribute to the encouragement of this ingenious youth, and confer an obligation on many of your readers, as well as on your humble servant,

J. NIGHTINGALE.

Fleet-street, April 8, 1807.

TO A REDBREAST,

On turning one out after a storm in February.

MY little friend, and wilt thou leave me?
And was that flutter to be free?
Then thou shalt go! yet much 'twill grieve me,
To part with such a guest as thee.

The

The snow was deep, the storms were scowling,
And all around was bleak and drear;
Thy native forest hoarsely howling,
Fill'd then thy little breast with fear.

I heard thee chaunt thy plaintive ditty,
It told a wild, a heavy tale;
I heard it, and I heard with pity,
And screen'd thee from the wintry gale.

But now the drifted snows are melting,
The cottage has no charms for thee;
Thou now forget'st the winter's pelting,
And fondly wishest to be free.

Perhaps in yonder forest mourning,
In some sequester'd lonely dell,
Thy lover waits for thy returning;
Go then, my Robin!—fare thee well.

Like thee, my sylvan shades foregoing,
The blast of poverty I'd shun;
Yet still the ways of guilt unknowing,
I too my harmless course would run.

The whelming storm of want blown over,
Each varied charm should then be mine;
Again I'd be the woodland rover,
And join my rustic song to thine. J. J.

Harrop-Wood, March 31, 1807.

EPITAPH FOR OPIE.

The forms which Nature doom'd to fail,
Thy stronger hand would bid endure—
The hour of her revenge is come—
Still thy creations shall prevail,
To thee an equal date insure,
And save thee from Oblivion's tomb.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Pinkerton, whose celebrity as a geographer stands at present unrivalled, has undertaken to edit a work of considerable magnitude, nearly connected with the subject of his late publication, a General Collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery by sea and land from the earliest ages to the present time. The narratives of the traveller and the navigator have ever been found to hold out the highest attractions to every class and description of readers. The eagerness with which works

works of this description have been sought, has led at different periods to the compilation of collections in some measure resembling that which is now under our consideration. A bare enumeration of the principal of these would form an extensive catalogue. The first was published by Grynæus, at Basel, in the early part of the sixteenth century. Since that time many of real importance have appeared, and some of them have aspired to the character of general histories of this department of literature. The French Histoire Generale des Voyages, by the Abbé Prevost, is well known, and its merit universally acknowledged. But this, it ought to be observed, is little more than a translation of the general collection of voyages and travels published in London in 1745, by Thomas Astley. The Abbé Prevost added some matter to it, and improved the arrangement of the original materials. His work extended to sixteen quarto volumes, the first of which was published at Paris 1746. La Harpe afterwards attempted a popular abridgment of this work, but did not succeed in making his labours as useful as his subject might have enabled him. Many other similar collections have appeared in Germany and in Spain, as well as in France and Great Britain; but it may be observed of all of them, without any exception, that though frequently rich in materials, they have been lamentably defective in the arrangement, and too indiscriminate in their choice and selection of documents. The pleasure of perusal has been by such means greatly impaired; and the trouble of wading through such masses of incongruous matter has rendered the advantages of the information contained in them in many instances not worth the labour and fatigue of the attainment. In the new work which we have now the pleasure to announce as in preparation, every exertion of industry and taste will, we are assured, be employed to combine all the advantages of amusement and utility which can be united in any one publication upon the subject. It is not intended merely to reprint the narratives which have already appeared, nor to adhere to the strict chronological order of the occurrences which they detail; but in most cases to class the subjects and consolidate the materials of different writers, so as to exhibit at one view all that is interesting or important in their several publications, and to present the reader with a regular, succinct, and separate history of the progress of discovery in every great division of the globe. It is proposed, however, that the utmost care shall be taken not to destroy or weaken the interest which in a greater or less degree must always belong to the narrative of the voyager himself, by using, where it can be done with advantage, the language of the original authority. The first in the order of the divisions of this work, as most interesting to the great body of readers, will be Europe, comprising every thing valuable that has ever appeared in the form of voyages or travels relating to this portion of the earth; and, in the subsequent parts, the order of arrangement which Mr. Pinkerton has pursued in his great geographical work will be adopted. It is calculated that the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes in quarto, which will be embellished with well executed prints, and a few of such maps and plans as may be desirable to supply the reader with an immediate view of the places under his consideration. Such is in general the plan of this work, and it must be confessed that the execution of it could not have been entrusted to an editor better qualified for the undertaking. There are few works of consequence connected with the subject which Mr. Pinkerton must not already, from the extent of his geographical inquiries, have had occasion to consult, or of which he must not have learned the character and the value. The libraries of this kingdom he has carefully explored; and it is known, that during the late interval of peace, he carefully examined the libraries of Paris, with the view of adding every attainable information to the new edition of his geography, which has since appeared. With such qualifications, supported by indefatigable literary industry, we may expect from his hands a work of the most instructive and amusing description.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has just sent to the press a work of great and general utility, to be entitled a Topographical Dictionary of England. It is to contain an accurate delineation of each county, as subdivided into hundreds, lathes, wapentakes, &c.; an account of the population of each parish and township, as estimated in the returns made by order

order of the government in 1801; and a statement of the parochial assessments according to the returns made to parliament in 1803. An account will likewise be given in it of ecclesiastical benefices, stating who the patrons of them are, and the value at which they are set down in the King's books; to this part will be added an account, curious as it is desirable, of the tutelary Saint of each church. Besides these topics, it will include a vast variety of other particulars relative to the situation of post towns, markets, fairs, corporations, free schools, and religious houses, members of parliament, assizes, petty sessions, &c. &c. The whole of the materials, which have been collected with great labour and pains from the most authentic sources, will, for the convenience and facility of consultation, be arranged in alphabetical order.

A new publication has lately been announced to the public under the title of Encyclopædia of Manufacturers. The editors propose, wherever it is possible, to obtain the account of every manufacture from the manufacturers themselves. Where that cannot be done, they intend to obtain their intelligence by visitation, or such other means as may appear best suited to particular cases. The accounts thus obtained, are to be submitted to the observations of the first practical and scientific Chemists, or to the most distinguished artists, as the subject may require. It is meant to trace every raw material from its growth until it be delivered into the hands of the workmen. The various modes of its fabrication will be developed. The improvements each art has received will be pointed out, and the history and progress of these improvements will be detailed; with hints for their farther extension and simplification. The Editors profess to have opportunities of knowing, and pointing out, in what places of the United Kingdom metals and other useful minerals have been discovered; which of these are worked, and what yet lie untouched by man. Wool, and the history of the various breeds of sheep, so far as relates to that article, are to come under their attention. The foreign articles of importation for manufactures are to be elucidated, and Tables of Customs, Excise, Drawbacks, and Bounties, given. It is supposed that the undertaking will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo. The proprietors intend to publish a Part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of Plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually. The first Part is expected to appear in about three months. An alphabetical order of arrangement will not be followed, but the work will receive all the convenience of that mode, by an Index to each volume and a general Index to the whole.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a History of the County of Cardigan, by Samuel Rush Meyrick, A. B. of Queen's College, Oxford, which be illustrated with 18 plates, from drawings made on the spot by the author, and engraved by the most celebrated artists in this country. The work will make one large Volume in quarto.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a Print, from a beautiful cabinet Picture, painted from the subject of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury. By Thomas Stothard, Esq. R. A. to be engraved in the line manner, by Mr. William Bromley, in an exquisitely delicate and finished style. The scene of the Picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury which commands a view of the Dulwich hills—the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the Procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape. The Pilgrims are grouped with a decorum suited to their respective characters, and in the order in which we may suppose Chaucer himself to have seen them, headed by the Miller, playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie, the Host; who, as Master of the Ceremonies, is represented on horseback, standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to the proposal he is about to make of drawing lots to determine which of the company shall tell the first Tale. Near to him is a line of five characters—the Knight; his Son, the Young Squire; the Franklin, or Country Gentleman; the Serjeant at Law, the Merchant, and the Doctor of Physic. The Squire is mounted on a white Horse near the Knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the Reve. Close behind the Squire, his Yoeman advances, habited in green. The front of the

next

next Groupe is also composed of five characters—The Lady Abbess; her Nun; the Nun's Priest; the good Parson; and his Brother, the Ploughman. The figures immediately behind the Lady Abbess are, the Shipman; the Oxford Scholar; the Manciple, and Chaucer, painted from the Portrait of him in the British Museum, done by Thomas Occlave, who lived in his time, and was his scholar. Next, mounted upon an ambling Nag, approaches the Wife of Bath, heading a groupe of four figures:—She is represented in brisk conversation with the Monk and the Friar; behind them are the Pardoner, dressed in blue, and his friend the Somnour, in white. The last groupe of this motley Cavalcade is composed of the Goldsmith, the Weaver, the Dyer, and the Tapestry Merchant, all citizens of London, attended by their Cook; with these jolly Pilgrims the procession closes. The costume has been derived with the nicest fidelity from the best authorities; from the British Museum, and other public depositories of rare MSS.; from monumental Remains; from the authority of Chaucer himself; and from ancient illuminated manuscripts, painted in his time, which serve to corroborate the Poet's testimony, and to sanction his claim to our admiration of his accuracy of description. The assemblage of characters, and materials, is copious and varied beyond example. The character of each individual is carefully attended to in person and physiognomy, as well as in dress. The great variety of horses which the subject affords—being thirty in number—are not more splendidly introduced, or discriminated with more vigour and precision of character, by the Poet than the Painter. The well known talents of the Painter and the Engraver of this Piece, promise to render it highly deserving of the patronage of all lovers of the fine arts.

A new and improved Edition of Mrs. Le Rosy's pleasing Novel, entitled, Village Anecdotes, will be published this month.

Mr. Elton has nearly completed a poetical translation of *Hesiod*, with Dissertations and copious Notes.

A work, entituled, Politics of the Georgium Sidus; or, Adieu to Ministers and Members of Parliament, interspersed with characteristic Sketches, by a late Member, will soon be published in foolscap octavo.

A new Edition of Robert Fergusson's Poems, handsomely printed, 8vo. with a true account of his Life and Writings, will shortly appear.

Gabriel Forrester, or the Deserted Son, a Novel, by Lathy, 4 vol. 12mo. is nearly ready for publication.

Griffith Abbey, a Tale, by Mrs. Matthews, 2 vols. 12mo. will appear in the course of a month.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, in 3 vols. 12mo. Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella, translated from the Spanish.

The Fifth Volume of the Annual Review, for 1806, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Coleridge has sent two new volumes of Poems to the press, which will shortly make their appearance.

A new edition of the Letters from the Mountains, in 3 volumes 12mo. is nearly ready.

A new Weekly Paper, to be continued every Saturday, is about to be published under the title of The Farmer's Journal, and Manufacturer's and Trader's Register.

A narrative of the flight and escape of Mrs. Spencer Smith, will shortly be published; it is written by the Marquis de Salvo who accompanied her to England.

Major General Grant has announced the discovery of the longitude, by a mathematical instrument which shews the rate of a ship's sailing, *continually*, with the greatest accuracy. This instrument is connected with others which point out the rate of the ship, her latitude and longitude in direct or oblique sailing.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is preparing for publication an Account of the Northern Isles, including the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Isle, and Fulda; comprehending the natural history, antiquities, agriculture, &c. &c. It will be accompanied with maps and engravings.

Dr.

Dr. Jarrold, of Manchester, author of Dissertations on Man, &c. has in the press Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man, 4to.

A work will shortly appear, under the title of *Oxoniana*; it is written by a member of the University, and will consist of Anecdotes relative to the Colleges, &c. and Accounts of celebrated Members, Professors, &c.

A second part of the Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland has been announced as nearly ready for publication.

The following Novels are in the press, and will shortly appear:

Julien, or My Father's House, altered from the French of Ducray Dumenil, by Mrs. Meeke, 3 vols.

The Bandit's Bride, by the author of Montbrasil Abbey, 4 vols.

Alvondown Vicarage, 2 vols.

Philip Stanley, by C. B. Browne, 2 vols.

A Peep at our Ancestors, by Henrietta Rouviere, 4 vols.

Miss Sophia Francis, author of Constance de Lindensdorf, and Vivonio, has just put to press a Romance, entitled, The Nun of Misericordia, in 4 vols.

The Rev. Mr. Kidd, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, has announced his intention of publishing a new edition of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, with some alterations in the text, particularly the insertion of the digamma, agreeably to the opinion of Bentley; together with a variety of copious notes and illustrations, selected with great pains from the most celebrated editions and manuscripts which are extant. The work will extend to five volumes in octavo.

Fox's Martyrs is now printing in octavo, with historical notes and illustrations, by the Rev. J. Milner.

Drs. Raine and Henley will shortly publish an octavo edition of Jortins's Life of Erasmus.

The Curators of the Clarendon press have lately published a Catalogue of the D'Orville MSS and Books, with manuscript notes, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

M. de Krusenstern, who has lately returned from a voyage round the world, is preparing for publication an account of his observations, &c. with the assistance of a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

The Rev. G. S. Faber is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel and the Destruction of Antichrist.

The Rev. Mr. Hewlett will shortly publish a third volume of Sermons.

Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a Collection of Twelve Glees.

An Account of the Black Empire of Hayti by a Gentleman well acquainted with West India affairs, is in preparation.

A second edition of the Memorabilia of Perth, to which are added several curious papers from the collection of the Antiquarian Society, is in a state of considerable forwardness.

Mr. T. Harral will shortly publish in one volume octavo, a Popular View of Europe, historical and political, in the spring of 1807, comprising biographical sketches of its respective sovereigns, in a series of letters.

The following works have lately been published at New York: An Experimental Inquiry into the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Statice Lemonium of Linnæus, by Valentine Mott, President of the American Æsculapian Society.

A Catalogue of Plants contained in the Botanic Garden at Elgin, in the vicinity of New York, established in 1801 by David Hosack, M. D. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in Columbia college, and F. L. S. London.

The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. To which is annexed a Catechism, designed as an explanation and enlargement of the Church Catechism; recommended by the Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.

Col. Trumbull, of New York, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, early next summer, two small prints, one representing the Death of Gen. Warren, at the Battle of Bunker's Hill; the other, the Death of Gen. Montgomery, at the Attack of Quebec.

Mr. Francis Burke, a student in Dublin University, has lately discovered an algebraical proof of Sir Isaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, and has been honoured with a distinguished premium by the Board of Trinity-college.

Mr. Dibdin is preparing for the press a periodical work, in six parts, called the Musical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School; consisting of a series of short and simple essays and songs, calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding-schools. The first part will appear about the end of May.

Dr. Hamilton, of Bury St. Edmunds, will shortly publish Observations on the Utility and Administration of Digitalis in Hydrothorax and Consumption.

Mr. Halfpenny, of York, proposes to publish, in a large quarto volume, Fragmenta Vetusta, or Remains of the Ancient Buildings in York.

Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle, is engaged on a series of engravings of British Vegetables useful in diet, medicine, and the arts. The descriptions of them to be written by Dr. R. J. Thornton.

E. B. Sugden, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, is engaged in a Practical Treatise of Powers.

Mr. R. Shurlock, of Farnham, has in the press a volume of Sermons and Letters of the late Rev. W. A. Gunn, curate of St. Mary, Woolnoth.

The Rev. T. Watson will shortly publish a Body of Divinity, in two octavo volumes.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in 4to, a Set of Views, illustrative of Mr. Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. The work will consist of twelve Views on the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Teviot, and Tweed. To be engraved by James Heath, R. A. from Drawings taken on the spot, by J. C. Schetky of Oxford, with Anecdotes and descriptions by Mr. Scott; to be accompanied with historical Vignettes.

Mr. Orme of Bond-street, will publish in the course of the present month an Essay on Transparencies, in one large volume, in quarto, with twenty plates.

The same gentleman is preparing for publication an octavo edition of Captain Williamson's splendid work, the Indian Sportsman, or Description of the Wild Sports of the East.

Next month will be published, in two editions (fine and common) a new work, entitled, "Christian Classics," containing Selections from the best moral and religious writers.

The new edition of Pope's Works, by the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, will be published in a few weeks. This edition is not only enlarged by a series of notes and illustrations by the editor and other learned friends, but by a volume of Letters between Pope and his Correspondents, never before published, and which have been supplied from the library of a Noble Marquis. There are also a considerable number of Portraits, not hitherto engraven, of Pope's illustrious friends, which will form a valuable addition to the English Series. The whole is comprised in ten volumes octavo, with an additional volume in 4to. and another in 8vo. to suit Ruffhead's and Warton's editions.

We understand that a work of considerable importance, and aiming at nothing less than a total change in the study and practice of Eloquence, is now preparing for the press. It traces the revolutions of Oratory, and the causes of its progress or decline in different countries, with a view of making the collected evidence of past times the test of the proposed plan of academical improvement. The theory is certainly plausible, and is illustrated by a great variety of the most admired specimens of popular, parliamentary, and judicial eloquence. It is to be entitled The BRITISH CICERO, and we hope it may be found worthy of its title and its attempt.

In the present reign of taste for the Drama, it may not be uninteresting to many persons, to learn, that a new and greatly enlarged edition of the BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA, "*or Companion to the Play-house,*" is in preparation; containing Historical and Critical Memoirs, and Original Anecdotes, of Dramatic Writers, from the commencement of our theatrical exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also, an Alphabetical Account of their works, the dates when printed, and occasional observations on their Merits;

Merits: together with an introductory view of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. The last edition of this very entertaining work was executed (though anonymously) by the late Mr. ISAAC REED, the well-known and able commentator on Shakspeare, who had made considerable progress in preparing an improved edition, which should bring the work down to the present day. Some time, however, previous to his death, feeling infirmity fast approaching, and a consequent unwillingness to continue a labour which required close application, Mr. Reed, on an offer of liberal terms, gave up his materials to Messrs. Longman and Co. with an earnest wish, that they might prevail on Mr. STEPHEN JONES, to undertake the completion of his plan; than, whom, he observed, he knew no one more competent. On Mr. Reed's intimating his wish to Mr. Jones, the latter consented to undertake the task. The work at present is two volumes 8vo. The great accession of plays that have been acted, or written without being performed, within the last twenty-five years, and the great mass of other valuable additional matter, which Mr. Jones has been able to procure, will add a third volume to the intended edition.

Mr. Barrow, F. R. S. author of Travels in China, &c. will publish in the course of the present month, in two volumes 4to. with a Portrait, some account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished writings, of the Earl of Macartney.

An Historical Essay on the Life of the Great Condé, written by his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, his descendant in the fourth degree, now in England, translated from the original manuscript found at Chantilly, and published at Paris, is now in the press, and will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

The following account of a conversation between Napoleon and Dr. Erhard, rector of the University of Leipzig, has been published in the German Gazettes. "I had imagined (says the Doctor) that Napoleon, surrounded by his generals, would give us a cold reception, and after a few words would dismiss us. I was much mistaken, though apprized by some persons who knew him that he hated complaints, I had, however, prepared something flattering by way of address. Conducted by an Adjutant, we entered his chamber, where he was alone. He approached us with a tranquil air, and informed himself who we were: the manner in which he asked this question instantly dissipated our fears of a humiliating treatment. On presenting to him M. Prasse, professor extraordinary of mathematics at Leipzig, I added that he was one of the best pupils of professor Kindeburg. The Emperor immediately entered upon the nature and advantages of Kindeburg's mode of calculation, and appeared much pleased with the manner in which M. Prasse spoke of it, and the freedom with which he answered some of his objections. His Majesty then addressing himself to me, observed, that our University enjoyed the honour of having produced the immortal Leibnitz, of whom he spoke with a warmth, which shewed that he placed him above Newton. He proceeded, "Does Kant's philosophy reign also at your university?" Sire, I replied, we have never granted an exclusive privilege to any sect of philosophy. "But Kant is already out of fashion, who is predominant at present?" He has had several successors who have tried to supplant him; and perhaps the newest system, or the newest phraseology, is on the point of falling. As to us, we conceive, that it is our duty to form young men for the service of humanity and the state, rather than to make them dreamers and simpletons. A sublime mind rises to speculation of itself, and not by poring over the systems of professors who wish to make themselves remarkable. All our efforts are directed against the tyranny of the sectarian spirit." "In this you are very right, (replied the Emperor) and I am of the same opinion." He then spoke of Gall, and made some very just and acute remarks on his system. "I question," said he, "whether nature, in her works, operates so rudely that Gall can be able to penetrate her intentions. I have not been satisfied with his explanations relative to the motion of the brain. I esteem the spirit of observation, but I am no friend to ambulatory courses of lectures, which are incompatible with the dignity of science." The Emperor then asked me particulars concerning the foundation of our university. He

praised

praised the Elector for converting monasteries into scientific institutions; and warmly recommended to us the care of such institutions, which often produce great men. He was astonished at the great number of the German universities, and the smallness of their resources. "I love (said he) grand establishments, which at the same time are grand in their effects." He highly extolled those of Paris, Bologna, and Milan, where (according to his expression) the Muses inhabit palaces, into which we enter with emotions of respect. "Governments (said he) ought publicly to testify their esteem for the sciences, in order to render them respectable to the people." When I observed that the number of students had been diminished during the war, he answered, "They have been frightened, we must restore their confidence."

A curious circumstance relative to *the erection of an imperial house*, is the solemn mass at the cathedral of Montpellier, for the repose of the soul of the father of Napoleon Bonaparte, performed on the 29th of February. This father of a new dynasty died twenty-two years ago, and this is the first anniversary of his death thus celebrated, which is doubtless to be continued.

The artists and amateurs of Paris are flocking to the work-shop of Dejoux, in the Louvre, to see his colossal model of the statue of General Dessaix, designed to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the master-piece of this sculptor, who is now in his 70th year, and yet appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth!

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			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New	M.	March 9	NE	29. 93	29. 30	39°	29°	9	9
	a.	10	NE			38	28	.11	
	a.	11	NE	29. 93	30. 20	37	31	.16	
		12	NE	30. 17	30. 13	42	34	.16	
	a.	13	NE	30. 13	30. 06	45	31	.11	
	a.	14	N	30. 06	29. 92	39	26	3	
	a.	15	NW	29. 98	29. 84	40	18	7	
		16	NW	29. 40	29. 33	37	26		
1st.	Q. *b.*	17	NW	29. 43	29. 28	42	28	.14	1
		18	SW	29. 60	29. 28	52	28	.14	
		19	SW	29. 97	29. 60	49	26	.12	
	b.	20	W	30. 14	29. 97	51	31	9	
	b.	21	Var.	30. 33	30. 14	60	36	4	
		22	E	30. 44	30. 33	54	31	.15	
Full	M.	23	E	30. 41	30. 33	42	28		
		24	NE	30. 41	30. 29	42	28		
	c	25	NE	30. 29	30. 18	44	33	.52	
	a.	26	N	30. 18	29. 79	42	35	5	2
	a.	27	N	29. 79	29. 70	43	35	7	
	a.	28	NE	29. 69	29. 68	42	33	7	
	a.	29	NE			45	28		
L.	Q. *a.*	30	NE	29. 78	29. 63	42	29		
	a.	31	Var.	29. 47	29. 43	48	29	.22	.33
		April 1	NE	29. 68	29. 47	48	31	4	
	a.	2	N	29. 77	29. 68	34	27	0	4
		3	N	30. 06	29. 77	42	22		
		4	SW	30. 18	29. 93	45	23	.13	
		5	SW			50	24		
		6	SW	30. 02	30. 00	50	24	.14	
	d.	7	Var.	30. 15	30. 00	57	34	7	
				29. 97	29. 89	13. 70	28. 80		
				M. 29. 94		M. 36. 28		T. 2. 72.	T. 0. 49.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. Snow in very small quantities till the 31st, when it was more plentiful, and followed by rain. On the 2d the trees and shrubs were much loaded all the forenoon, and it lay in the drifts several days.

b. Lunar Halo.

c. About 8 p. m. a steady light in the N.W. probably Aurora Borealis; it disappeared gradually after a flash of lightning in the S.E. There were clouds in each quarter, but of no great density. *Dies albo calculo notandus!* not, however, on account of the weather, but for the accomplishment of a long deferred national act of justice.

d. A fine spring day. Bats begin their usual excursions in the twilight. Considering that these animals pursue small insects by the sense of hearing alone, their agility is surprising; and the silent motion of their leathern wings is admirably adapted to the purpose.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds between North and East,	
Mean elevation of Barometer - -	29.94 In.
Mean Temperature - - - - -	36.28
Evaporation - - - - - - - -	2.72
Rain and Snow - - - - - - -	0.49

Character of the period dry, frosty, and cloudy, with a high degree of transparency in the lower air.

Plaistow, 4th mo. 22d, 1807. L. H.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

In the Month of March, 1807.

The Monthly Mean of the Thermometer is 37.11.—Highest 54° on the 22d at noon.—Lowest 24° on the morning of the 5th.

The Monthly Mean of the Barometer 30.01.—Highest 30.75 on the morning of the 1st.—Lowest 29.05 on the 18th at noon, from which time to the 21st the Mercurial column was depressed to the elevation of 30.00.

The Rain fallen this month, is .825, being only about one third of last month's —Total this year 6.260 inches; Hoarfrost on the mornings of the 2d, 12th, and 26th.—The range of the Wind this month has been from W. to N.E. the prevailing one N.E.—The strongest Winds happened on the 8th, 9th, 18th, 19th, and 31st.—Nine days in this month we have had snow, sometimes accompanied with hail.

Lunar Halo, on the 20th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, rather dull; and at 1 in the morning of the 25th, another being very bright, but small.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, April 3d, THOS. HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent printing Apparatus of Mr. Bramah, of Pimlico. From the Rep. Arts. Vol. 10.

Mr. Bramah's printing apparatus may be applied equally to copper-plate or type-printing, either for the composition of books, or the impression of figures on cotton or linen goods.

It consists of a number of equal circular disks of wood or metal, placed on a cylindrical iron axis, with a flaunch at each end to confine them steadily in their places, but so as to permit them to move round the axis with as little shake as possible.

When those disks are placed on the axle they must all be turned truly of the same diameter, so as to appear like one solid cylinder.

If the apparatus is wanted for printing bills, or other articles, in copper-plate, then each disk must be of such a diameter as to allow the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, the arithmetical characters, and the stops, to be engraved in succession on its periphery: and twenty-six, or more, disks prepared in this manner must be put on the axle: When in this situation, each disk is to be turned round, till the letter wanted on its surface ranges in a line with the letter, selected on the preceding disk, and so on in succession, till an entire line is formed of the words to be taken down; the ink is then to be applied to this line in the usual way, and impressions of it are to be taken off by a press acting on the extremities of the axis; when this is done, another line is to be set up, and the process to be repeated till the work wanted is compleated.

The process of type-printing is the same as that described, except that the letters are to be cut on the disks so as to project in a manner to resemble type, instead of being engraved on them as before mentioned.

For calico printing, the disks are to have sprigs, flowers, or other devices, engraved, or cut on them in relievo; and they are then not only capable of being varied as to their arrangement, in the same manner as described for the letters, but the places of the disks themselves may be also changed, which will produce very numerous combinations of the figures.

The disks when arranged for this purpose are to be made tight by a screw-nut on the axis, and the impression to be taken by turning round the whole in contact with another cylinder, with the calico interposed in the manner usual for printing calicoes by cylinders, the colouring matter being first laid on in a manner particularly described by the Patentee, but which does not vary materially from the method in common use for applying colour to printing cylinders, only that when a variety of colours are wanted in a pattern, a succession of the rollers composed of disks, are to be applied to the piece, each having on it the parts of the figures that are to be of the colour, which is to be applied to that cylinder.

Mr. Bramah concludes by mentioning that the same effect described may be produced by a number of flat sliders arranged in succession, each having the alphabet, or any other devices wanted, cut on its surface; but says that he prefers the use of the cylinders.

This printing apparatus is certainly very ingenious, but it is extremely doubtful if ever it can be used to any considerable advantage. It is obvious for book printing, there would be much more trouble and loss of time in arranging the letters on the disks, than in putting together types in the usual manner; the operation of printing each line separately would be also very troublesome, and wasteful of time.

The plan seems to have more advantage for calico printing; but here the variation of the pattern, by changing the order of the figures across the piece would not produce so great an alteration in effect, as might be imagined; for till the order of the figures lengthways would be the same, as that in which they were

were cut on each disk separately; and a sameness in the design would be apparent at a coup d'œil, though on examination an alteration of the order of the figures crossways could be proved to exist.

Mr. Ez. Walker's optical Apparatus, called the Phantasmascope.

Mr. Walker has by this apparatus arranged matters in the most convenient manner, for performing the very ancient experiment, (mentioned by Kircher, in his *Ars magna lucis et umbræ*, and by many other writers since his time,) of producing a phantom by a large concave mirror.

In this apparatus a concave mirror fifteen inches in diameter, is placed at the extremity of a box about three feet long; the other end of the box has at its upper part a circular hole, of about half the diameter of the mirror, through which the image is reflected outwards, and from its lower half a sort of drawer, whose end next the mirror is taken off, moves forwards and backwards as required; at the farther extremity of this drawer a sliding piece is laid, that may be moved lengthways in it by a strong wire passing through the front of the drawer; this sliding piece has an upright partition attached to it, that traverses the drawer, in which is a circular aperture about three inches in diameter, over which a painting of the image desired to be seen, done on glass or transparent paper, is placed; behind this partition two short candles are fixed, whose light is partly reflected by a skreen placed a little way farther back, which prevents the image of the inside of the drawer from being thrown on the mirror. On the top of the drawer a tin cover is fitted, to conceal the light; and a lid rises upwards from hinges in front at the top of the box, which both conceals the mirror, and gives passage to the smoke of the candles.

The image by this apparatus appears in the air about three or four feet before the front of the box; and, by drawing the slide forward, by the wire, seems to retire to a distance; and is made to advance again by pushing in the slide towards the mirror.

The effect of this method of throwing forward an image into the air, differs from that which is used in the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria, by its producing the phantom in a room well illuminated, the light of which rather increases the perfection of its appearance; while the other can only be shewn to advantage in a dark apartment.

The phantom appears considerably more beautiful than the image drawn on the glass; in painting which, care must be taken that all the parts of the glass surrounding the image be rendered perfectly opaque.

Representations of the moon, and the planets, have a very fine effect in the Phantasmascope; the images for them are made by punching holes through thick paper, and pasting it over rough ground glass.

A pleasing appearance is also caused by putting a small painting or coloured print, in the place of the painting on glass, and placing the candles on the other side between it and the mirror.

Account of a Fire Escape, invented by the late Daniel Messiers, Esq. from a Paper, by B. M. Forster, Esq. Phil. Mag. No. 105.

The simplicity of this contrivance, and the facility, and cheapness with which it may be put in execution, are considerable recommendations in its favour. It consists of a long platted rope, with two strong straps, furnished with stout buckles, attached to it at one end, within about a foot of each other. The lower strap is intended to go round the upper part of both thighs, so as to form a kind of seat, and the upper strap is to bind round the body to prevent danger of falling off; a flat piece of beech-wood is attached by another strap to the upper belt, near its junction with the cord, in which wood five holes are perforated, four of which are placed in pairs, at equal distances from each other, and the fifth a little higher up; from the upper hole, and from one of the lower ones, slits are cut to the outside of the wooden piece; the use of which is, that by running the rope through three or more of its perforations, a due degree of resistance may be made to its passage through them, to render the

the descent sufficiently gradual. To support this apparatus a suspender of iron is well fastened to the upper part of the window frame, or some space near it within reach, which suspender consists of three rings in one plane, one of which is used to attach it to its place, and the other two for the rope to slide through them, they being properly rounded inside for that purpose; a roller is added to wind the rope on to prevent its entangling.

When this Fire Escape is to be used, after passing the rope through the rings of the suspender, the person using it is to strap himself firmly to the rope in the manner mentioned, and taking care that the cord runs properly through the perforated wood, is then to get out of the window and gradually lower himself down by passing the rope through his hands. The use of having platted cord, is to prevent the effect of twisting round, which common cord is apt to occasion, particularly when but little used. The suspending iron may be fixed many different ways besides that mentioned. It may likewise always remain on the cord, and a strong hook with a spring catch may be driven into the wall near the window, over which the upper ring of the suspender may be put, when it is to be used. All nails, or other projections, liable to catch the person descending, should be carefully removed from the wall under the window, when the hook or suspender is first fastened up.

As young children cannot be got down by this apparatus, sacks about three feet deep, kept open at the top by a strong hoop, with a long rope fastened to each, should be provided, and kept in the rooms where they sleep. Into these sacks the children may be put and lowered down out of the window safely, when requisite.

It would be an improvement to the Fire Escape to have that part of it formed of brass or iron, which is directed to be made of wood, for the many perforations in the wood, must make it very liable to split, which might be the cause of a dangerous accident.

Method of preserving Turnips, as Food for Cattle in Winter. Trans. Soc. Arts.

It is the constant practice of farmers in the South-Hams, Devon, to take a crop of turnips after they have broken up ley ground, and in the latter end of autumn to sow wheat in the same ground: should winter fodder be scarce, the desire of preserving the turnips on the ground, often causes them to delay sowing the wheat to too late a period for profit, sometimes even till January.

This induced a farmer in that neighbourhood, to make trial of a singular method of preserving turnips, after removing them from the field at a proper period for sowing the wheat, which method answered extremely well. He had the largest of them drawn, without injuring the leaves, in October, and placed close to each other in the grass of his orchard, in the same position in which they grew: Their tap roots shot out fibrous roots into the long grass, in a short time, and preserved them in a state of vegetation perfectly good till wanted. The farmer thought the turnips even increased somewhat in size while placed in this manner: It is to be regretted, that his name is not mentioned in the volume whence this article was extracted.

Improvement to Knives and Forks, to prevent their soiling the Table Cloth when in use.

In articles of daily use, the smallest improvement, from the frequency with which its advantage is felt, may be considered of consequence: For if, as is generally acknowledged, a constant repetition of small evils produces a serious reduction of happiness, it is also fair to conclude that small accommodations frequently recurring may add very considerably to general comfort. The little contrivance to be described here is of this nature, and as tending to preserve cleanliness, with little or no cost, is the more to be recommended. The knives fitted up for the above purpose have each the part, just above the blade which joins the haft, formed so as to project all round about a quarter of an inch beyond the haft; and the haft being made heavier than the blade, when the knife is laid on the table, the blade must of course always project a little upwards.

upwards, so as to be entirely clear of the cloth. The forks are formed in a similar manner. The projecting part may be a separate piece of metal put on between the haft and blade, and can be added to knives already manufactured. If it was formed square instead of round, or if flatted at the sides, the chance of the edge of the knife at any time coming in contact with the cloth, would be entirely prevented. The author of this contrivance is not known to the writer, nor its date, but it has been seen by him for the first time within the last fortnight, and there is considerable reason to think that it has not been long in use.

Of discharging Grease-Spots from Cloths, by Mr. W. Nicholson, Phil. Jour. N° 68. Vol. 16.

Piece goods are often so damaged by oil or tallow dropping on them from the lamps or candles of the weaver, that they are quite unsaleable; it is therefore a matter of considerable importance to the manufacturer, to have every information he can on the best method of discharging the spots so caused.

Mr. Nicholson enumerates the various methods in use for this purpose as follows: Fullers-earth, or tobacco-pipe clay, being put wet on an oil spot, absorbs the oil as the water evaporates; and leaves the vegetable or animal fibres of the cloth clean, on being beaten or brushed out. When the spot is occasioned by tallow or wax, it is necessary to heat the part cautiously by an iron, or the fire, while the earth is drying. In some kinds of goods, blotting paper, bran, or raw starch, may be used with advantage.

Soap or alkali, it is well known, will make the grease soluble in water, but the chemical action of these, particularly of the latter, and the danger of applying water to some kinds of goods, renders their use, in general, too hazardous.

Alcohol, or spirits of wine, mixed with essential oil of lemons, will remove grease from silk, though by itself it has no action on it; the place should be wetted with it, and then rubbed with a spunge or cloth. Mr. Nicholson recommends spirits of turpentine to be tried, instead of essence of lemons, on account of its cheapness; and proposes the trial of pure ammonia for removing grease, as it would have the advantage of quitting the article by evaporation after the process was over.

Perhaps as soap is soluble in alcohol by a gentle heat, it might be used with it beneficially for taking out spots from some stuffs, which would be injured by water. Sugar, also, may be tried for cleaning goods so injured in some cases, as it makes oil soluble in water.

A Stove for drying different Articles, and for warming Rooms, by Mr. G. Field. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

In this Stove, Mr. Field has dried several matters with great nicety, some of which undergo this process with difficulty in the common methods: In it milk has been evaporated to dryness without burning or discolouring it; cherries, plums, and other fruit have been prepared so as to imitate those imported; and colours, and other delicate substances, have been dried without the slightest injury to them.

Mr. Field's stove contains three chambers for drying, one over another; beneath these, the fire-place and ash-hole are placed; a flat flue passes from the outside over the top of the fire-place, and winds through the chambers above it, till it terminates in the upper one, its direction is reversed in each chamber that it may throw out more heat, and its lower extremity is open to admit the air. The two upper chambers have an opening between them, and a tube passes from the lower one to the ash-hole. The fire-place, ash-hole, and all the chambers, are furnished with doors; when these are closed, the air passing in at the winding tube and over the fire, rises to the upper chamber, and thence descends through the other chambers to the ash-pit, and in its way warms all the chambers. A flue from over the fire-place, to convey away the smoke, accompanies the air flue in its course; another flue is mentioned in Mr. Field's description, similarly situated with the air flue, but terminating above in the room where the

the stove stands, in order to warm it; but this second air flue does not seem very necessary, as an aperture in the first flue near the top communicating with the room, and closed occasionally by a register, would probably answer the same purpose.

The stoves is five feet high, and two and a half feet in diameter, and the flues four inches across. But as neither its size, nor the number of its chambers is limited, it might be adapted, Mr. Field thinks, to dry malt, hops, corn, and seeds; it might also be managed so as to bake biscuits, and confectionary; to serve the purposes of a laboratory; to dry cloths for the calico printer, bleacher, dyer, and laundress; and might even be accommodated to the use of sugar bakers.

Some variations of the plan are described, and figures given of them, which our limits will not permit us to explain further—but when the principle is once understood, any one who chuses to use it, may easily modify it so as best to suit the purposes for which he wants it.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Field the Silver Medal for this invention.

A Machine for splitting Skins, by Mr. Benj. Stott. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Mr. Stott is not the first who has invented a machine for splitting skins. The Dublin Society had one in their possession several years ago, which was purchased in England. But Mr. Stott's engine seems much superior to it in simplicity.

The object of the machine is to split the skin into two surfaces, each of which may be applied to use, and thereby turn to greater profit that part which in the common mode of dressing is shaved off in small pieces, fit only for making glue.

In Mr. Stott's engine, the skin is fastened round a cylinder of sufficient size to hold it without lapping, before which, and close to it, a large knife moves horizontally back and forwards, whose edge points downwards so as to form a tangent to the cylinder; the knife is attached by screws to a bar that moves on friction rollers, and receives its motion from a lever wrought by hand. The roller is turned round against the knife by a weight that draws a cord from about it over a pulley. A small roller is placed behind the knife, over which the part of the skin cut away is drawn off; it is pressed against the knife by two weights acting in the same manner as that described by cords over pulleys. The axle of the large cylinder moves on friction rollers, rising from sliding pieces, that admit of its being adjusted properly to the knife; through these pieces screws pass in slots, or mortices, which secure them in the position required.

The friction rollers in this machine do not seem in any way necessary or beneficial.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Stott twenty guineas for this invention.

Method of feeding Cows in Winter, with a View to provide Milk for Labourers, and their Families, by J. C. Curwen, Esq. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Mr. Curwen was induced to try, whether cows could not be so fed in winter, that the sale of their milk would produce a reasonable profit, from being convinced that a better supply would be obtained for the families of labourers, by others following the same plan, if it succeeded, than by giving them land to graze cows, or by any other method before proposed.

With this view he made a provision of cabbages, common and Swedish turnips, kholvabi, and cole, for his cows; and instead of hay, gave them straw for their fodder at night; he also made use of chaff boiled, and mixed with refuse grain, and oil cake, both ground fine; which mode of using the oil cake, made a saving of full one half.

From cows thus fed, he obtained 20,000 quarts of milk, between October 1804, and May 1805; and sold it to considerable profit.

In October 1805, he again recommenced his dairy with a stock of thirty milch cows, each of which consumed on an average every day, two stone, or twenty-eight pounds, of green food, two stone of chaff boiled, two pounds of oil cake, and eight pounds of straw; all which, at a fair calculation for each, he values at 5½d. In return for which the cows gave each at the rate of six quarts of milk every day, which at two-pence each quart for 200 days, with 2l. for a calf, and 1l. 10s. for twenty carts of manure, amounted to 13l. 10s. From which the cost of the food for each, and attendance for the same time being deducted, together with an allowance of 2l. for probable loss on resale of the cow, (which altogether amounted to 8l. 14s. 8d.) a clear profit of 4l. 18s. 4d. was found to be produced by each cow in the period mentioned.

The cows thus managed were in excellent order both seasons, and were allowed to be superior to any in the neighbourhood.

Of the different green crops, cole was found to be most profitable for feeding the cows; and it also possesses the further advantage of standing till other green food is ready to supply its place.

Three acres of green food supplied thirty milch cows with two stone of green food each for 200 days. The same weight of hay for the same period, would have required seventy-five acres to produce it.

Mr. Curwen has added to his account of this experiment, a calculation of the proportional value of milk to that of flesh-meat and bread; from which it appears that when meat costs 6d. per pound, and bread 2½d., milk will only cost 1d. for the same weight: For a cow in 200 days produces 2,400 pounds of milk, at the rate of six quarts each day. (which is double her average weight when fit for killing.) This quantity of milk sells for 10l. when an equal weight of flesh-meat will produce 60l. at 6d. per pound. The same weight of bread will require the flour of 47 bushels of wheat, which with other expences will bring its cost to 25l.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

JOHN OPIE, ESQ. R. A.

On Thursday morning, the ninth of April, died at his house in Berners-street, in the prime of life, John Opie, Esq. member of the Royal Academy, and one of the principal history and portrait painters of this kingdom.

The private life either of an artist or a man of letters seldom affords matter of interest to the public; it is by their works alone, the offspring of their labours, that they lay claim to a rank distinguishing them from the common mass of mankind. The history of Mr. Opie, however, exhibits a striking instance of that energy of mind which alone enables its possessor to attain eminence, even in despite of the apparently insurmountable obstacles of birth and situation.

Mr. Opie was born in an obscure village in Cornwall in the year 1761, and passed the early part of his youth in the shop of a country carpenter; but Nature manifestly designed him for nobler pursuits; and some of his infantine attempts at painting and drawing having been seen and admired by Dr. Wolcott, he was quickly released from hard labour and mental bondage. The benevolent patron took him under his protection, cultivated his genius, encouraged his ardour, and opened to him the path of fame and fortune. The care of the instructor was amply repaid, and Dr. Wolcott had soon the pleasure of witnessing the youth's improvement in the portrait of an old beggar-man, executed with prodigious spirit, and still in the Doctor's possession.

In a short time Mr. Opie began to earn a scanty livelihood by his pencil at Exeter: but the lustre of his talents could not remain long obscured; and the praises, deservedly bestowed on his performances induced our young artist to resign

resign the limited employment of a provincial city for the hopes of riches and reputation in this great metropolis. Although at this period Mr. Opie was only about 19 years old, the event soon shewed that his hopes were not ill founded; the originality and strength of his manner of painting soon gained him notice, and he was liberally employed.

It was not, however, till the year 1786 that he exhibited any of his pictures at Somerset-house; shortly after which he was nominated an associate, and then an academician. It was about this time that he produced some large historical pictures, and amongst others the Death of David Rizzio and the Murder of James, King of Scotland; this latter is considered his *chef d'oeuvre*, and abundantly shews how much might have been expected from Opie as an historical painter had he not, like others, for want of sufficient employment in that line, been obliged so frequently to relinquish his favourite pursuit for the humbler but more lucrative province of portrait painting. He painted several pictures for Mr. Boydell's Shakespeare, and others for the Bible of Macklin, amongst which the Presentation in the Temple and the Sacrifice of Jephtha's Daughter stand pre-eminent for boldness of conception and strength of colour and effect. We cannot here enumerate even the principal works of Mr. Opie; suffice it to say, that in his latter pictures of history he has ably sustained that reputation which he so deservedly acquired by his earlier productions. His Death of Sapphira astonishes by the novelty of its composition, as well as by its prodigious relief. His Hubert and Arthur, for Mr. Woodmason's Shakespeare, is a master-piece of expression; and his picture of Juliet at the Balcony by Moonlight, evinces a tenderness of feeling which the subjects he generally chose seldom gave him an opportunity of displaying.

In landscape he always succeeded in producing a striking effect, and many of his works in this way, though in an unfinished style, are deservedly prized.

In his portraits of women, there is not unfrequently a want of that delicacy which we so much admire in the works of his predecessor Reynolds, and to this the apparent rudeness of his pencil did not a little contribute; but in his representations of the male head, and more particularly when that head possessed a decided character, Opie has certainly in many cases equalled the most successful efforts of the greatest painters since the revival of the art. His picture of his friend, Mr. Holcroft, seems to breathe, and that of Mr. Tresham, is perhaps as true a representation of a pale studious man, as the pencil of the great Titian could have accomplished. That in his portraits there was sometimes a vulgarity of character cannot be denied; but, besides many other instances which might be produced, his whole length of the Duke of Gloucester, in the present exhibition, is sufficient to prove that this defect did not constantly pervade them. In this his last work, Opie has shewn himself as capable of depicting the dignified deportment of the prince, as he was of delineating the rude unpolished features of the beggar, or the savage grin of the assassin.

The style of Opie is the very reverse of insipidity, and strictly original. His conceptions are as bold, as his execution is energetic and forcible, and he gave a degree of projection to his figures, perhaps unattained since the time of Caravaggio, to whom of all other masters he seems to bear the nearest resemblance. Had a sufficient knowledge of drawing been superadded to his other acquirements, so as to have enabled him to give something of that ideal beauty of form and character required in the higher departments of art, but which the necessity of constantly painting from the model before him rendered impossible, he might have held a very eminent rank even amongst the great artists of the Italian schools: as it is, he has left a void which will not easily be filled up, and his works exhibit a powerful example of what may be attained by the uniform and well directed efforts of a strong mind to one decided object.

The private character of Mr. Opie was strictly conformable to his professional one; and although he had cultivated his mind by much reading, there was a want of polish in his manner which, upon a first acquaintance, gave not full indication of that urbanity and benevolence, which, by those who knew him well, he was found so eminently to possess.

Upon Mr. Fuseli's vacating the situation of Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, Mr. Opie was chosen in his stead, and shortly before his death delivered four admirable lectures to the students of that Institution, which we have some hopes may hereafter be given to the public.

Mr. Opie has left no children, but his loss is deeply deplored by an amiable and accomplished widow, amid the general commiseration of every friend to genius and the arts.

MR. CHARLES LAWSON.

On the 19th of April, died, at his house in Manchester, at the advanced age of 79 years, after a long and most painful disorder, which he supported with a degree of fortitude and serenity that characterized his life, Charles Lawson, Master of Arts, some time Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and for more than forty-three years the head master, and distinguished ornament of the Free Grammar School in Manchester. In the year 1749 he was appointed second master by Dr. Randolph, the president of C. C. C. and upon the death of the late head master the Rev. William Purnell, M. A. in 1764, he was nominated his successor. In this arduous situation, for a period almost unprecedented, Mr. L. uniformly displayed a dignity and propriety of conduct, and a fixed principle of action that could not fail to conciliate the esteem and affection of his pupils, and the warm admiration of his fellow townsmen. The extensive literary abilities which he possessed were of a higher class than are usually met with even in the most distinguished of our preceptors, and the depth and assiduity with which he constantly pursued his erudite researches, rendered him eminently qualified for that station wherein he was judiciously placed.—Although engaged in a profession at once laborious and irksome, although accumulated learning with some is productive only of satiety and confusion of ideas, yet his vigorous conception, and the perspicuity with which he engaged on *suitable* topics of conversation, amply proved the success by which he adapted his large stores of literary acquirements; no better proof can be adduced as a testimony of what is here advanced, than the celebrity which the Manchester Free School acquired during the period he presided over it. Men of the first eminence in the learned world, and of distinguished rank in society, have received their education at this seminary. Yet from a peculiarity of *local* disadvantages, the school has for some years past considerably diminished in the number of its members. It is however to the social and domestic virtues which adorned Mr. Lawson, that the biographer would more immediately advert, in the intercourse which friendship and esteem held out for his acceptance, his colloquial talents, and the suavity of his manners, were highly conspicuous, and irresistibly endeared him to that numerous and respectable body of friends, by whom his memory will be long "praised, wept, and honoured." At the hour of dissolution, of which Mr. L. was perfectly sensible, neither was the vigour of his intellectual faculties impaired by the acuteness of his sufferings, nor did the hope and resignation implanted in his mind desert him at that awful crisis. This *truly great* man displayed, in an eminent degree, that Christian-like serenity which naturally resulted from habits of religious principle, and the recollection of a well-spent life. With him, to use the language of the poet,

> "Conscience, as a faithful friend,
> "Like a kind Angel whisper'd Peace,
> "And smooth'd the bed of Death."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On the 14th of April, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, was held at Freemason's Hall, for the purpose of

concerting means for improving the opportunity presented by the abolition of the Slave Trade, for promoting innocent commerce and civilization in Africa. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who presided, after congratulating the meeting on that glorious and happy event, the abolition of the Slave Trade, and adverting in terms of warm eulogy to the merits of Mr. Wilberforce, pointed out the advantageous opportunity which that event would soon afford for the introduction of the arts of social life into that immense, and hitherto unfortunate Continent. He considered the attempt to repair the injuries which Africa had sustained by its intercourse with Europe, as a natural and necessary prosecution of the same just and humane principles, which had led to the abolition of that disgraceful traffic, and as an effort worthy the exertions of a great and glorious people; and adverted to the advantages likely to arise to the manufactures of this country from such liberal endeavours of successful speculation. He then submitted to the company a set of Resolutions, explaining the objects of the meeting, concluding that for the promotion of these purposes, a Society should immediately be formed, to be called the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, which were unanimously agreed to.

It was also unanimously resolved, That the thanks of the meeting should be given to William Wilberforce, Esq. for his unwearied exertions during many years, to expose the injustice and cruelty of the African Slave Trade, and to procure its abolition by the Legislature of Great Britain: and to Granville Sharp, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Clarkson, for their persevering exertions in the same cause.

A Committee was then appointed to draw up Laws and Regulations for the government of the Society, and the meeting was adjourned to the 12th of May, when the Committee are to make their report.

Married. William Phillimore, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Almeria Thornton, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey Thornton, Esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieutenant Colonel Reade, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Reade, Esq. of Little Stoke, Oxford.

Henry Rowles, Esq. of Cadogan Place, to Miss Gourdez.

At Hampstead Church, the Rev. John Robert Hall, rector of Barsford, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Longley, eldest daughter of John Longley, Esq.

At Aston, James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringlebe, in Scotland, to Miss Isabella Strange, eldest daughter of James Strange, Esq. of the Madras Establishment.

Died. At his house, in Spital Fields, William Desagnes, Esq. universally beloved and regretted. He was a gentleman of an amiable disposition, kind manners and sound integrity, by whose death the poor have lost a good friend, and the arts and sciences a real ornament, and able supporter.

In James Street, Westminster, Mr. Joseph Francis, a man of great worth, and the most amiable dispositions; and who, it was fondly hoped, would long have been a blessing to society in the station which he occupied, and a source of happiness to many friends by whom he is deeply lamented; but it pleased God to remove him on Thursday, April 16th, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 21st, at the house of Mr. Smith, of Draper's Hall, the Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. in the 72d. year of his age. Of this excellent man we hope to be enabled to give a particular account in our next number.

In Charter-House-square, aged 75, Nathaniel Hulse, M.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Physician to that Charity nearly thirty years.—At his own request he was burried in the pensioners ground, and his remains were followed to the grave by twenty-four Surgeons and Physicians.—His death was occasioned by the late storm; the chimney of the house wherein he resided was blown down, and he had got to the roof of the house to see what damage was done, from whence he fell to the ground, with his heels uppermost erect against the wall, which accident he survived many days in excruciating pain, although attended by the most eminent of the faculty.—It is worthy of notice that a man and woman, servants of the deceased, have died in the same house in consequence of accidents within the last twelve months.

The

Died.—The Hon. Charles Saville, of Dover-street.

John Tirel Morin, Esq. of Hanover-square.

At his Father's house in Portland-place, Jas. Graham, Esq. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

William Fauntleroy, Esq. banker, of Berners-street.

In Wimpole-street, aged 55, Col. Fane, member of parliament for Lyme Regis.

At his Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, Walter Long, Esq. Senior Judge of the Sheriff's Court of the City of London.

At his house in Mansfield-street, aged 72, Edward King, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

George Heming, Esq. of Standmore.

Mr. Mark Supple, many years known as a parliamentary reporter.—In the vigour of life his merit in that department were eminently conspicuous, "he was a fellow of infinite jest," and frequently kept the gallery in a roar.

At St. James's Palace, in the 94th year of her age, the Hon. Frances Tracy, First Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount Tracy, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester.

In St. Alban's-street, Charles Lackington, Esq.

In Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, John Broomhead, Esq.

In Cavendish-square, Mrs. Fanshaw, wife of John Fanshaw, Esq.

In Upper Seymour-street, aged 70, General Charles Crosbie, Colonel of the 53d Foot.

On Monday, 13th April, Robert Heron, author of the History of Scotland, Tour to the highlands, and several works of merit.—He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the church, and being a young man of promising abilities was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multifarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated, and compiled several reputable works in various branches of literature. His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers as well as the friendship of literary men.—Soon after his arrival in London, two newspapers, The Globe and Press, were established under the patronage of the booksellers—of these he was for some time the editor.—Last year he began a newspaper called the Fame, which unfortunately did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which most probably superinduced that fever which terminated his existence in the Fever Institution.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Bedford, aged 88, Mrs. Towersey, widow of the Rev. Edward Towersey.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.—At Newbury, aged 93, William Morris.—He had been an out-pensioner of Chelsea-college nearly 62 years.

At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Leggatt, mistress of the girls' charity school, who, from its first institution, had performed the duties of that station with such laudable and unremitting attention as to cause her loss to be severely felt, and her death truly lamented by every friend and well-wisher of that excellent charity.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At Stoke-Poges, Jerom de Salis, Esq. of Hellingdon-place, Middlesex, to Miss P. Freeman, daughter of Robert Freeman, M.D. of the Lodge, near Uxbridge.

Died.—At Marlow, aged 75, after a lingering and painful illness, General Jarry, inspector-general of instruction of the royal military college.—He was a man of distinguished abilities and great professional knowledge, he possessed a cultivated mind, and as an officer, had the benefit of long experience under the particular orders of that great master of modern warfare, Frederick the Second,

Second, whom he accompanied during the whole of the seven years war, in which he received many severe wounds.—The last years of his life were successfully devoted to the improvement of the British service, for which he was eminently qualified.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norrisian Prize is adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. of Trinity-college, for his Essay on *the fulness of the time when Christ came into the world.*

Mr. George Coventry Lichfield, of King's-college, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

Died.—At Cambridge, aged 69, Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Rev. Robert Hodgson, formerly Minister of St. Giles's.

Aged 100, Mrs. Saunderson, of Euston, near Stainford.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At Gretna-Green, Mr. William Kent, Surgeon, of Nantwich, to Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq. of Cholmondely.

CORNWALL.

Died.—At Truro, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Redding, Minister of the Baptist Society.

At Minehead, aged 89, Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Captain Richard Baker.

At Chyandour, Penzance, aged 76, Thomas Bolitho, Esq.

Mrs. Scobell, wife of Dr. Scobell, of Bodmyn.

At Liskeard, Mrs. Borlase, wife of George Borlase, Esq. of Wodebridge.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.—At Ashley-Park, Surry, aged 78, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Clea-hall.—In him society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, *an honest man*; and this county, which he represented in parliament from 1768 until the last dissolution in 1806, a faithful, and an active friend.—It has fallen to the lot of few men to be more universally beloved, and of still fewer to merit that love. His public character was that of integrity; his private, that of friendship, unsullied by any one thought in dereliction to honour: his manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of a plain true hearted gentleman, uninfluenced by insinuation from the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful, to his own judgment and to the justice by which it was prompted. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only son, now Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Subscriptions for the Infirmary intended to be established at Derby, already amounts to upwards of 20,000l.

Married.—At Breadsall Church, Samuel Tertius Galton, Esq. to Miss Darwin, eldest daughter of the late Erasmus Darwin, M.D.

Died.—At Derby, aged 69, Mr. John Killer, one of the members of the corporation.

Aged 53, Mrs. Crompton, wife of John Crompton, Esq.

At Bowbridge, aged 68 Nicholas Nicholas, Esq.

At Duffield, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Gifford, A.M.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of John Cooper, Esq. of Middle Mayfield.

Aged 95, the Rev. Francis Sherratt, of Swanwick.—He had been Minister of the Baptist Congregation nearly sixty years.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.—At Tiverton, John Ritso, Esq. to Miss Martha Boyce.

Died.—At Stonehouse-Barracks, near Plymouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Royal Marines.

At

Died. At Heavitree, Mr. Manning, formerly a respectable bookseller at Exeter.

At Drewsteignton, aged 77, William Pounsford, Esq.

At Longdon-hall, C. H. J. Calmady, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At Tiverton, Mr. Martin Dunsford, many years a respectable merchant there, and author of Historical Memoirs of Tiverton.

At Washford-pine, aged 89, Mrs. Agnes Lamb.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Esq. formerly Member of Parliament for Shaftsbury.

At Dorchester, aged 84, Mr. John May.

DURHAM.

The Annual Report of the Durham Blue Coat Charity School, lately delivered to the Subscribers, places in a most pleasing point of view the benevolent exertions of the Governors and Visitors for the present and eternal welfare of the Children; the ability and attention of the Teachers, the docility and regularity of the Scholars, and the urgent desire which parents manifest to have their offspring admitted to the benefits of this inestimable institution. A most excellent system of education and industry has been recently introduced, and has already been productive of the most beneficial effects.—Though the funds are in a state of unprecedented prosperity, they are very inadequate to the number of applications; and twenty supernumerary Scholars have been admitted for *education only*, till increasing means or regular vacancies, open to them the benefits of cloathing, &c. Several boys have been appointed monitors and superintend the lower classes. Six of the girls have been appointed assistants, and having discharged their duty with diligence and propriety, three of them have been placed out in creditable and advantageous situations of service, after having been liberally furnished with every necessary, under the direction of the Ladies of the Committee.—Should meritorious objects arise in the School, the like rewards will be yearly bestowed.

Died.—At Ryhope, aged 88, Mr. Hall; upwards of 40 years one of the riding officers of the customs of the port of Sunderland.

ESSEX.

Harwich, 19th April.—As seventy soldiers of the 79th regiment were crossing the river in a small sloop, the vessel was overset by a sudden squall, and fifty-five privates, with a captain, three serjeants, three drummers, and several women, with their children, were unfortunately drowned.

Married.—At Walthamstow, M. J. Harris, Esq. second son of General Harris, of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Money, Esq. of Walthamstow.

At Barking, George Powell, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Dench, youngest daughter of the late John Dench, Esq. of Newland-Hall.

Died.—At East Hunningfield, aged 89, Mr. Polley.

At Brentwood, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Newman, formerly of Bennet-College, Cambridge, B.A. 1753. M.A. 1756.—He had been upwards of thirty years rector of the consolidated parishes of Ingrave and West Thornton, which he some time since resigned in favour of his eldest son.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At Bristol, Isaac Hobhouse, Esq. of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss Roston, of Newint.

John Peart, Esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Eliz. Hobbs, daughter of William Hobbs, Esq. of Wickwar.

At Woolhope, William Vizard, Esq. to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Hodges.

Died.—At Clifton, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Mayo, widow of his Grace the late Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo.

At Bristol, Allington Morley, Esq. of Bluebridge-House, Essex.

At

At Hambrook, near Bristol, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Frenchay.

At Wrington, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Walker.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Charles Jolliffe, Esq. of North-Grounds, to Miss Cole, daughter of Robert Cole, Esq. banker.

Died.—At Winchester, aged 92, Mrs. Compigne. Aged 80, Mr. Robert Bucksey.

At Southampton, aged 85, Mrs. Dumaresque.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Ledbury, Richard Hankins, Esq.

At Ross, aged 100, Mrs. Mann, widow of Edward Mann, glover.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At St. Albans, Mrs. Pembroke, widow of Joseph Pembroke, Esq. late town-clerk of that borough.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Aged 87, the Rev. Edward Keteriche, rector of Water Newton, upwards of 54 years.

At Little Stukeley, aged 70, after an illness of upwards of twenty years, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellington.

KENT.

Married. At Beckenham, Brownlow Matthew, Esq. of Clanville-lodge, Hants, to Miss Naylor.

At West Malling, Wm. Henry Dowce, Esq. to Miss Jane Downman, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Downman, of the Royal Artillery.

Died. At Canterbury, aged 75, Charles Robinson, Esq. brother to the late Lord Rokeby. He was the youngest of seven sons of Matthew Rokeby, Esq. of West Layton, in the county of York; and having been called to the Bar as a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, was in 1763 chosen recorder of Canterbury, and subsequently of the cinque ports of Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, with their dependant limbs of Deal, Folkstone, and Fordwick. He represented Canterbury in two successive Parliaments, with an independence not more to his own honour than to that of his constituents. From this honourable post he retired in 1790, and soon after from his practice at the Bar, and has since lived to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, respected and esteemed by all with whom he was connected.

At Pluckley, the Rev. William Disney, rector of that parish. He was formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756, B. D. 1768, D. D. 1789. As a public character, he possessed a highly cultivated understanding and the most liberal disposition; was eminently distinguished for his learning, extensive reading, and correct judgment. In private life he was truly amiable for his exemplary piety, extensive charities, and sincere friendship. He was universally respected and deservedly beloved by his parishioners and a very extensive circle of friends, who seriously lament the loss of so worthy a man.

At Whitstable, suddenly, while standing in apparent health by his fire-side, Mr. Edward Posier, one of the company of dredgers, 78.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At Liverpool, John Robinson, Esq. of London, to Miss Mary Edmondson, fourth daughter of Mr. Alfred Edmondson, of Burns. Mr. Wm. Byrom, architect, to Miss Sarah Hope, second daughter of John Hope, Esq.

At Manchester, Samuel Cheetham Chilton, Esq. of Pennington, to Miss Martha Clowes, daughter of the late Colonel Clowes, of Broughton-hall.

Died. At Lancaster, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Milnes. Aged 85, Mr. John Derussat, barrack-master. Aged 72, Mr. Wm. Litherland, formerly an eminent upholsterer.

At Liverpool, aged 83, Mrs. Edmunds.

At Manchester, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Brooks. Aged 71 years, Ann Higson, a pauper belonging to Tidesly, near Manchester, who had been relieved and had her rent paid for some time. On examining her house, a large quantity of good wearing apparel was found, and 40*l.* 8*s.* in cash. William Rowlandson, Esq. of Graithwaite-hall.

At Mount Pleasant, near Ashton-under-Line, aged 86, Mr. Riley, father of the comedian of that name. A strict attention to exercise and moderation in diet, preserved, till within the last year, an uninterrupted series of good health and spirits. A suavity of manners, arising from an amiable disposition, rivetted the affections of all who knew him. A decided aversion to cruelty of every description, especially to the brute creation, evinced a mind capable of the finest feelings, and endeared him in a particular manner to his relatives, whose kind attention in his last moments proved their affection to be as strong as their grief.

At New Church, in Pendle Forest, aged 94, John Holstead. He last year walked sixteen miles in a day, and had his memory to the last.

At Standish-hall, Edward Townley Standish, Esq.

At Warrington, aged 79, the Rev. Edward Owen, rector of that parish.

At Scales, near Ulverston, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Cooper.

At Chipping, aged 57, the Rev. John Carlisle, vicar of that parish.

At Dunken-hall, near Blackburn, aged 57, the Rev. John Hodgson, who had been upwards of thirty years catholic priest at that place. In him the poor of every denomination have lost a kind friend and benefactor; for, having an independent fortune, he made it an indispensable duty to himself, to devote the entire income of his place to charitable purposes, without regard to sect or opinion.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Lockington, John Handley, Esq. of Stoke-hall, Nottingham, to Miss Story, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Story.

Died. The Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of Wanlip.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At Lincoln, aged 85, Mr. William Gibbon.

At Grantham, David Lely, Esq. town-clerk of that borough.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmely, Bart. near Grantham, Mrs. Harrison, wife of John Harrison, Esq. of Norton-place, and mother of Lady Cholmely.

At Louth, aged 80, Mr. John Fytche: a real disciple of the late old Elwes, of penurious notoriety.

At Willingham, the Rev. Robert Wells, D. D. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the parish of Lindsey, aged 74.

At Withern, near Louth, aged 66, Mr. John Bullivant, a respectable land-surveyor. It is rather remarkable that he never was at school in his life.

At Stamford, aged 58, Mrs. Blaze, wife of Mr. Blaze, lately of Sleaford. And in the same house, aged 54, Mr. Blaze, after being a widower about 24 hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, this pair, whose threads of life have been so awfully cut in nearly the same hour, lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honest application to their calling.—Aged 81, Mr. John Warrington, many years a whitesmith in Ironmongers-street. He had amassed considerable property, which he has by his will ordered to be distributed in the following manner: 1800*l.* 3-per-cent. annuities to the poor, in three classes, 100*l.* to the Blue-coat School, and 30*l.* for the repair of St. Michael's church; to his sister, who is blind, and in a workhouse at Bath, he has bequeathed 100*l.* and annuities of 30*l.* to each of two brothers, to whom he scarcely ever gave sixpence in his lifetime, although one was in an almshouse at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouse in Stamford; and notwithstanding they are both old men, each being nearly eighty

eighty years of age, the testator has specially provided, that if either of them *marries*, their annuities shall be paid to them no longer. At their deaths, the 160*l.* a year devolves, in equal proportions, to five parishes, viz. Ussington, Tallington, and Market Deeping, in this county, and Kelton and Empingham, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the oldest widows; and in case there shall not be so many, then to the ten oldest maidens in each parish. Seemingly apprehensive that posterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable disposition*, some time before his death he bought a marble monument for himself; and having caused his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feasted upon the conjectural manna of what those might say of him who should hereafter read of his extraordinary bounty.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Norwich, James Hudson, Esq. banker, alderman of Mancroft ward. He was elected sheriff in 1788, alderman in 1791, and served the office of Mayor in 1794. An enlightened understanding operated with a benevolent heart in unremitting exertions to aid and protect indigent merit and industry. Norwich thus loses another citizen always vigilant in his attention to its welfare, and the corporation is deprived of one of its most active and upright magistrates.

Aged 79, Mr. John Dingle, sen. formerly an eminent throwster.

At Denton, aged 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D. D. rector of that parish in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton-college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice-chancellor of the university the same year. Denton is in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, who must collate one of the fellows, or one who has been fellow of Merton-college. And with him died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton-college, Oxford, of six fellows by James the Second in 1684, which was the cause of the revolution; he was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the six. The bishop died at the age of ninety-five.

At South Lynn, aged 86, Mr. Wilkinson.

At Munford, near Brandon, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Griffin, formerly a respectable nursery-man. He formed most of the fine plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous seats in the western part of the county; where scarce a tree or shrub was to be seen for many dreary miles not half a century ago. He was an emblem of that mildness and serenity of disposition which so often adorn the lovers of rural pursuits; and his memory will long be cherished by his surviving family and numerous friends.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At Peterborough, aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Hayward, widow of Mr. Edward Hayward.

At Cold Highham, Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Rev. John Bishop, rector of that parish.

At Wellingborough, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Mather, wife of Benjamin Mather, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died. At Newcastle, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Alcock, daughter of the late Giles Alcock, Esq. Aged 90, Mr. John Ronaldson, shipwright. Aged 81, Mrs. Ann Burdus.

At Morpeth, George Harle, Esq. aged 70.

At Low Buston, aged 78, Charles Francis Forster, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

At North Shields, aged 100, Margaret Glanton. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—Mr. Wm. J. Curry, aged 38. By his premature death his wife and eight children are deprived of a partner and parent of inestimable worth; and his relations and a large circle of respectable acquaintance of a friend, whose engaging manners, universal benevolence, and inflexible integrity had endeared him to them, and whose sorrows

on

on the occasion bear ample testimony of their regret. On the river Tyne at Shields almost every vessel displayed insignia of mourning.

At Hexham, Delaval Shaftoe, Esq. of Carrycoats-hall, aged 44. Aged 80, Mr. Bird.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Newark, the Rev. Dr. H. Sedmond Catley, of Dover, to Miss Sarah Rowland, daughter of Mr. Alderman Rowland.

A most awful event took place on Thursday last in the collegiate church of Southwell: A young man of the name of Cook had been for some time attached to a young woman of the same place; but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, had retarded their union. Cook was in the last stage of a consumption, had been confined within doors five weeks, and to his bed several days: his speedy dissolution appeared certain: nevertheless, on Wednesday evening he determined on being united to the object of his affections on the ensuing morning. Accordingly, about nine o'clock, he was with difficulty dressed, and (the house standing on the verge of the church-yard) assisted by the arm of his intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the sacred edifice with a firmness which astonished the numerous spectators who were assembled at so unusual a scene. Throughout the whole of the ceremony his effort still supported him: the minister closed the book; exhausted nature could do no more; the bridegroom sank lifeless at the altar! He was immediately conveyed home, and every restorative medical aid could suggest was ineffectually administered: the vital spark was totally extinguished.

Died. Christopher Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall. He served the office of high sheriff in 1805.

At Plungar, aged 95, Mr. Warriner.

At Wilford, aged 92, Mr. Cumberland.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Thomas Gaisford, M. A. of Christchurch, is elected one of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, in the room of the Right Rev. John, Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. George Hornsby, A. M. of Christchurch, is presented to the vicarage of Turk Dean, in Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Charles Taylor, M. A. of Baliol college, is chosen head Master of Hereford School, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Pitcart.

Died. At Oxford, aged 60, Mr. Nath. Bartlett.

At Shabbington, aged 82, Mr. Birch.

At Frilsham, Miss Elizabeth Gregory, the eldest of two sisters of that name, whose genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing, had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more distant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native spot. Their first efforts were made under circumstances unusually depressing and with the rudest materials. They have long supported with the fruits of their ingenious labours, an aged and widowed mother, and been remarkable for simplicity and innocence of life. The surviving sister has lately attempted miniature painting, with tolerable success, but in delineating flowers from nature they chiefly excelled; seldom have these inimitable works of the divine hand been represented by a more faithful or more delicate pencil than theirs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Audley, James Broomfield, Esq. of Whitechurch, to Miss Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, Esq. of Domvilles.

At Quatt, Elias Isaac, Esq. of Worcester, banker, to Miss Harriet Whitmore, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq. of Dudmarton.

Died. At Shrewsbury, Amelia Butcher, aged 104: she declared that she broke her heart for the loss of her husband, who died about seven weeks before.

At

At Broseley, where he had practised as a surgeon and apothecary upwards of fifty years, Mr. Daniel Boden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, Daniel Webster, Esq. of Dean Park, Northampton, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan.

Wm. Lyddon, Esq. late Captain of the 1st Devon Militia, to Miss Selley, of Green Park Buildings.

At Beckington, Nath. Peach Singer, Esq. of Westbury, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Wm. Ford, Esq. banker.

Died. At Bath, aged 58, Harman Katencamp, Esq. formerly consul general in Sicily, Malta, and Spain. Aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Morris. In the early part of his life he was by profession a drawing master, and was esteemed an artist of some eminence. His latter years were remarkable for their regularity; every day was marked with such precision, that it seldom deviated a single minute in the performance of the exact vocation of the preceding. Aged 62, Mrs. Broadley, widow of the late Henry Broadley, Esq. of Hull.

At Taunton, suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Prowse.

At Glastonbury, aged 91, Mr. John Gibbes, formerly Serjeant-Major in the 8th foot. He served and highly distinguished himself in the battle of Dettingen, on the 16th of June, 1743, and on several other memorable occasions. After his return to his native country he was engaged to train the Somerset militia, in which he continued thirty years, and on quitting it obtained an honorary medal a as reward of merit. He never experienced a day's illness, and retained all his faculties in their full vigour to the hour of dissolution.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Harbone, Mr. Wm. Frears, Jun. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Cairns, daughter of Edw. Cairns, Esq. of Shireland Hall.

Died. At Litchfield, aged 71, Mr. Brown, upwards of 40 years organist of the Cathedral. Francis Cobb, Esq. Receiver-general for the county of Stafford. Aged 89, Mrs. Dorothy Collins. Capt. Bulkeley, of the 6th Reg. late Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir John Stewart.

At Stafford, aged 94, Mrs. Wright.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Sutton Downham, aged 79, Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan: a Nobleman possessed of much urbanity, whose loss will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood where he lived.

At Sudbury, aged 81, the Rev. John Piper, A. M. fifty-six years Rector of All Saints, in that town, and Rector of Ride in Norfolk.

At Stamfield, aged 69, Mr. Z. Turner, many years High Constable for the hundred of Risbridge.

SURRY.

Died. At Richmond, aged 75, Lewis Bull, Esq. many years proprietor of the Public Library, Bath.

SUSSEX.

Died. At Chichester, in the 75th year of her age, Lady Viscountess Lifford, relict of Lord Chancellor Lifford, of Ireland, and mother of Lieutenant-General Hewitt. John Diggens, Esq. banker.

At Verdun, where he had been detained as prisoner, since the commencement of the present war, Gideon Newland, Esq. of Chichester. Mrs. Newland and four children are on their way from France to this country.

As Mr. John Eastead, of Pulderham, was reading by his fire-side, he fell asleep, when by some means unhappily his clothes came in contact with the fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death in less than four hours. The chair on which he sat was considerably burnt.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. Peter Hopel of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, daughter of Thos. Potts, Esq. Low Bailiff of Birmingham.

Married.

Married. At Stratford upon Avon, the Rev. John Whitmore, to Miss Green.

Died. At Birmingham, aged 86, Mrs. Marsh, late of Sublon. Aged 86, Geo. Attwood, Esq. Aged 71, Mr. John Donald, formerly of Glasgow.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Thomas J. late of Abington, near Northampton.

At Spratton, aged 83, Mrs. M. Hodson, formerly of Northampton.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At Kirkby Stephen, aged 79, Mrs. Dickson.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. C. Page, Rector of Littleton Drew and Biddestone.

At Bapton, the Rev. Henry Davis, Rector of Allcanings

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. John W. Grove, B. A. is instituted to the Rectory of Strensham, and the Rev. G. Biggs, M. A. to the Rectory of Upton Warren.

Died. Aged 80, Rob. Hunt, Esq. of Feckenham.

At Worcester, aged 79, Erasmus Lloyd, Esq. he served the office of Mayor for that city in 1786.

YORKSHIRE.

State of the Woollen Manufactory from the 25th March 1806, to the 25th March 1807, as given in at the Quarter Sessions at Pontefract.

Narrow milled	175,334 pieces,	or 6,450,101 yards.
Last year . . .	165,857 do.	6,199,317 do.
Increase	9,487	236,784
Broad milled .	290,269 pieces,	or 9,561,178 yards.
Last year . .	300,237 do.	10,072,256 do.
Decrease . .	9,968	513,078

The whole manufactory produces this year in yards, . . . 15,991,279

Last year 16,272,573

Decreased this year in yards 281,294

This decrease is attributed to two causes, the unsettled situation of our political relations with America, and the complete ascendancy that the battles of Austerlitz and Jena have given the French over the continent.

The foundation stone of the Humber Dock was lately laid by Henry Maister, Esq. Chairman of the Dock Company. A number of gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, and medals of Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Nelson, were inclosed in the stone, and a brass plate was affixed to it bearing the following inscription:—"This stone was laid in the foundation of the South-East corner of the Lock of the Humber Dock, on the 13th day of April, *Anno Domini* 1807, by Henry Maister, Esq. Chairman of the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull." The Humber Dock was made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the 42d year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, for the benefit of the commerce and shipping of the port of Kingston-upon-Hull and for the admission of His Majesty's ships of war of 50 guns.

Married.—At Halifax, C. H. Dawson, Esq. of Royd's Hall to Miss Eliz. Dean, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dean, of Bradford.

At Selby, Gill. Steadman, Esq. of Packenham, to Miss Foster, daughter of the late John Foster, Esq.

At Leeds, Benjamin Hird, M. D. to Miss Redsdale, daughter of the late Francis Redsdale, Esq.

Died.—At York, aged 51, Robert Taylor, Esq. formerly of Jamaica. Aged 43, Mr. Seth. Agar, one of the Common Councilmen for Monk Ward.

Died.

Died.—At Woodale, near Huddersfield, aged 89, Lieutenant Preston, R. N.

At Thirsk, aged 77, William Whitehead, Esq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place.

At Sutton, near Hull, aged 82, Mr. William Hamilton.

At Sculcotes, aged 56, Joseph Robinson Peale, Esq.

At East-Moor, near Wakefield, in the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Robshaw. Till within a short time of her death she was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and sew without spectacles. She has had 23 children, three of them at a birth, one on each of three successive days; the oldest and youngest of her children are still alive.

At Kirkdale, aged 91, William Pendleton, a veteran who had fought at Culloden, Dettingen, and Fontenoy. He has left a widow aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of sixty-eight years, and what is remarkable they never quarrelled but once during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only a week, and to his bed only one day.

At Leeds, aged 62, the Rev. James Kitching, Vicar of Pickhill: to a benevolent and generous mind he united all the endearing qualities which adorn the character of an inestimable husband, parent, and benefactor, whilst a dignified and truly christian fortitude upheld him from repining at the afflicting hand of an unerring Providence, which heavily and many years permitted the ravages of an excruciating disorder which at length terminated his existence.

WALES.

Married.—At Llandilo, Mr. William Jones, of Llangadock, aged 21, to Mrs. Margaret Griffiths, widow, aged 84.

At Hay, Brecon, John James, Esq. of Swansea, to Miss Eliza Watkins, youngest daughter of the late Walter Watkins, Esq. of Llydiad-y-wain, Hereford.

At Bath, Edward Morgan, Esq. of Brecon, to Mrs. Beauchamp Cooper, of Upper Park-Street.

At Tregynon, Montgomery, Mr. Richard Ford Whitmore, engineer, of Birmingham, to Miss Davies, daughter of P. Davies, Esq. of Newton.

Died.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Griffith Evans. He was the last of the forty burgesses named in the charter granted to the borough of Carmarthen in 1764.

At Abergavenny, aged 85, Mrs. Powell, widow of Mr. Powell, formerly of Pantegelly.

At Cowbridge, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Lewis, attorney at law.

At Swansea, Edward Elton, Esq. late of Burley-Hall.

SCOTLAND.

Married.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Somerville, of Symington, to Miss Caroline Welsh. Patrick Wishart, Esq. of Foxhall, to Miss Margaret Robertson, second daughter of the late Alexander Robertson, Esq. of Prenderguest. Mr. Michael Bogle Macfarlane, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Matilda Richardson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Richardson, manufacturer. James Nairne, Esq. W. S. to Miss Hill, eldest daughter of the late professor Hill.

At Glasgow, Alexander M'Arthur, Esq. of Linlithgow Bridge, to Miss Mary Hill, second daughter of the late George Hill, Esq. of Hillend. Mr. Robert Boyd, of Kilmarnock, to Miss Agnew Hutton, of Kendal.

At Garraland, Hamilton Boswell, Esq. of Ayr, to Miss Jane Douglas, daughter of Patrick Douglas, Esq.

At Ayr, the Rev. John Roxburgh, of Kilmaurs, to Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Richard Robertson, Esq.

At Kirkaldy, George Gowan, Esq. architect of Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Stirling, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Stirling.

At Aberdeen, Hugh Gordon, Esq. late of Madras, to Miss Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, Esq. of Echt.

Died.

Died.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Turnbull, widow of George Turnbull, Esq. of Dailadies, W. S. Aged 81, John Gardner, M. D. Sir James Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart. Aged 78, Joseph French, Esq. Mrs. Cunningham, of Hyndhope. Admiral Sir John Inglis, of Auchendenny. He commanded the Belliqueux, of 74 guns, at the battle of Camperdown, under Lord Duncan, and greatly distinguished himself in that action. Walter Little Gilmour, Esq. of Craigmillar.

At Glasgow, David Russell, Esq. of Woodside. Aged 88, Mrs. Aiken, of Shirva. Aged 85, Miss Jane Pollock, of Pollock.

At Gorbals, Glasgow, Malcolm White, in the 102d year of his age. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was able, on the morning of his death, to rise from his bed, and do some things about the house; he used to go about the town and country selling religious books; he was a native of Cowall, Argyleshire.

At Kelkarchan, in his 101st year, Robert Stevenson; he enjoyed perfect health till within a few hours of his death.

At Ayr, on the 24th March, Robert Aiken, Esq. The death of this excellent man has made a void in society which will not be soon or easily filled; for, to a sound and cultivated understanding, he united a kind heart and a social spirit. The upright integrity of his conduct through a long and useful life, his active benevolence, the sincerity of his friendship, and the cheerfulness and vivacity which he retained at an age advanced beyond the usual bounds of humanity, attracted the esteem and veneration of society at large, and endeared him to a numerous and respectable circle of friends, whose affectionate reverence for his memory will cease only with their existence. He was one of the earliest friends of *Robert Burns*, who has borne testimony to his virtues in the first stanza, of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and in the following epitaph published above twenty years ago, the justice of which has been universally admitted:—

"Know thou, O stranger to the fame
"Of this much lov'd much honour'd name!
"For none that knew him need be told
"A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

March 31, in the 74th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Reverend William M'Gill, D.D. one of the ministers of Ayr. This gentleman was another of the early friends of *Burns*, who in one of his letters thus characterizes him.—"He is one of the worthiest as well as one of the ablest of the whole priesthood of the Kirk of Scotland, in every sense of that ambiguous term." He was in truth a man of no common character. Possessed of a strong and discerning mind, he carefully studied the sacred scriptures, he explained them with great clearness and accuracy, and his illustrations of religious truths were varied and impressive. Severely tried in the course of Divine providence, he drew consolation from the gospel of Christ, and in imitation of his great Master, whom he loved, he was resigned to the will of God. His manners were plain and unaffected, and no man possessed more uprightness and integrity of heart. By his parishioners, and by all who had the pleasure of being intimate with him, he was very highly esteemed, and his death is deeply regretted.

At Montrose, at the advanced age of 87, Mr. John Wallace, teacher of dancing. He was a native of Moulin, in Perthshire; and having embraced the cause of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, was wounded at Culloden. He came to Montrose in 1746, and continued to exercise his profession in that neighbourhood for about 55 years, when his infirmities compelled him to retire.

At Leith, aged 80, Mr. Robert Kerr. Aged 73, John Archibald, Esq. wine merchant.

At Craigsanchar, Fife, aged 84, Mrs. Cochrane Stuart.

At Tillecoultry, Alexander Stirling, D. D. minister of that parish.

At Perth, in the 86th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry, the Reverend George Fraser, of Monedie. He was much respected for his honesty of heart, his friendly and humane disposition, and for his diligence, while his health and strength permitted, in the work of the gospel. He has died regretted by his people, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Alloa, the Rev. John Rhind, of the Episcopal Chapel.
At Portglasgow, aged 85, Mrs. Fullarton.
At Stirling, aged 64, Mrs. Heugh, wife of the Rev. John Heugh.
At Paradise, near Kelso, aged 78, William Dodds, Esq. late of the War-Office.
At Arlary, Robert Arnott, Esq.
At Mancaline, aged 106, Margaret Paton.
At Innerhadden, Duncan Stewart, Esq.
At Lochrutton, aged 69, the Rev. George Duncan, minister of that parish.
At Corehead, aged 86, Mrs. Grizel Scott, widow of the late Rev. William Scott, of Kirkpatrick, Juxta.
At Doonside, aged 48, William Crawford, Esq.
At Inverness, William Clisholm, Esq. late provost of that burgh.
At Aberdeen, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Yates, of Rotterdam. Aged 73, Mrs. Martha Cuthbert, widow of Peter Cuthbert, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Edgar Hunter, of Hunthill.
At Mid-Calder, aged 92, Mr. Alexander Lowrie, senior.
At Hill-house, Berwickshire, aged 82, John Somerville, Esq. of Ivelaw.
At Galaschiels, James Blaikie, Esq. of Easter Longhaugh.
At Dumbarton, Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, late one of the magistrates of that burgh.
At Keith, aged 87, James Stewart, Esq. of Cairnborrow.
At Stonehaven, aged 82, Mrs. Elder.

IRELAND.

The following extracts from the Dublin Papers will best describe the effects which are apprehended from the recent unexpected change:—

"In this country the change has scarcely met the approbation of a single man; and we are happy to observe, that even those who we really thought would exult, have not only shewn their moderation, but even mark their disapprobation of the measure; they have had the good sense to perceive, that the new arrangement cannot possibly be of many months duration, and that it only unhinges the Government, and perhaps destroys the plans which were fast maturing, not only for home defence, but for the humiliation of the enemy; they look back on the past twelve months with satisfaction, and they now look forward with fearful apprehension—they look upon the past, and behold a public serenity, a social intercourse, a friendly interchange of sentiments and services among all parties, to which they had been long unaccustomed—they look to the future with doubt and dismay, dreading the revival of those asperities which destroy society, and wither up the sinews of the state—they look back and are assured that, under the Administration of his Grace of Bedford, they should enjoy security from the foe, and internal peace—they look forward with a dreadful uncertainty, not knowing what evils may be brought upon their country by the incapacity, if not the criminality, of Ministers; but let us conjure our Countrymen of all denominations, of all sects and parties, to remain tranquil, and steady to the laws and the constitution; it is only by such a demeanour they can hope for freedom and happiness. Had the system of the last twelve months continued two years more, party distinctions would have been forgotten in Ireland, and we should have been all amalgamated in one common bond of affection and national honour; and still, if the people conduct themselves peaceably, and with a due observance of the laws, if neither party shall provoke the other by hostility, to acts of outrage, the Friends of the People, and the men best fitted to rule the state, must return to office, and all the wishes of the Empire will be consummated."

Married.—At Dublin, John Hamilton Weldon, Esq. of Gravelmount, Meath, to Miss Rowley, youngest daughter of Henry Rowley, Esq. of Gloucester Street.

In Dublin, the Hon. George Ponsonby, son of the late Lord Ponsonby, to Miss Glaston.

Married. Henry Adair, Esq. barrister at Law, to Miss Eliza Dwyer, daughter of John Dwyer, Esq. of Marlfield, Dublin.

The Rev. William Duke, of Kincruvins, Sligo, to Miss Palmer, only daughter of the late Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Summerhill, Mayo.

Died. At Dublin, Robert Johnson, Esq. of Headford, Leitrim, a gentleman possessed of the most elegant and refined manners, disinterested in his friendship, and unbounded in hospitality; he is as generally regretted as he was esteemed. Mrs. Lyons, wife of Matthew Lyons, Esq. of Gort, Galway. Dennis Daly, Esq. of Raford, Galway.

At her seat, near Dublin, the Countess Dowager of Charlemont.

At Mount Farm, Down, John Boyd, Esq.

At Creevy, Longford, John Bell, Esq. High Sheriff of Cavan.

At Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ralph Harman, Esq. many years treasurer of that County.

At Cork, aged 21, Lieutenant James Kelly, of the Galway Militia. He was seized with a paralytic stroke while in the mess room, which carried him off in a few hours.

At Finglas, Malachy Delany, Esq. formerly an officer of distinguished merit in the Austrian service.

At Beerhaven, aged 111, Florence O'Sullivan, Esq. He was born in 1696, and retained his sight, hearing, and the use of his faculties to the last moment. For the last fifty years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was remarkably fond. He was a man possessed of generous tender feelings, and is greatly lamented by 215 nephews and nieces.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th March to 20th April 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

John Anderton, Ball Greave Mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. April 27, May 5, and 26, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester,)

Isaac Baker, Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper, April 13, 14, at nine, and May 16, at twelve, at the Swan Inn and Hotel, Birmingham. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn-square; and George Burrish, Temple-row, Birmingham.)

John Ball, Hethersett, Norfolk, engineer, April 14, 21, and May 16, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Richard Barnes, Manchester, victualler, April 29, 30, and May 26, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Ann Bellringer, of Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper, May 1, 2, and 30, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Bristol. (Bigg, Hatton Garden; and Bigg, Bristol.)

William Bloxam, New-road, St. George's in the East, Middlesex, cooper, March 28, April 4, and May 5, at ten, at Guildhall. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchin-lane.)

Joseph Boggett, Brotherton, Yorkshire, wheelwright, May 11, 12, and 26, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Pontefract. (Mitton, Pontefract; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas William Booth, Holcome Brook, Lancashire, shopkeeper, April 24, 27, and May 23, at twelve, at the Hare and Hounds, Bury, Lancashire. (Woodcock, Bury; and Blakelock, Temple.)

William Burches, late of Chapel-street, Westminster, carpenter, April 21, 28, and May 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Theakston and Welchman, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge.)

Timothy Byrchmore, Oxford-market, victualler, April 7, 18, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Holloway, Chancery-lane).

Benjamin Carr and Thomas Neale, city of York, flax-dressers, April 23, 24, and May 16, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Coney-street, York. (Townend and Oldfield, York.)

Thomas Clayton, Dilworth, Lancashire, tanner, April 16, at five, 17, and May 16, at eleven, at the New Inn, Blackburn. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane; and Ainsworth, Blackburn.)

Thomas Clifford, of Birmingham, mealman, April 9, 11, and 30, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. (Smart and Thomas, Staples-inn; and Tomes and Haydon, Warwick.)

Christopher Cole, of Buckfastleigh, felt-monger, May 4, 5, and 30, at eleven, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's-inn; and Pidsley, Exeter.)

Letitia Collins, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kerney, New Bond-street, Middlesex, milliners, April 4, 7, and May 5, at ten, at Guildhall. (Berry and James, Walbrook.)

Robert Cooke, of Duckenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, April 21, 22, and May 16, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.)

Robert Coombs, Lion's Inn, money-scrivener, April 25, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

Maurice Da Costa, Sherbourne-lane, merchant, April 14, 25, and May 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

George

George Davies, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, April 21, May 5, 30, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Dewbery, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.)

George Philip Davis and Arthur Mackie, late of Philpot-lane, London, coffee-merchants, April 25, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Beetham, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.)

Peter Desvignes, Rosomon-street, Clerkenwell, watch-case-maker, April 28, at one, May 5, at ten, and 30, at one, at Guildhall. (Cohayne and Taylor, Lion's-inn.)

Thomas Douglas, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, corn-dealer, April 18, 28, and May 26, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Pringle, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Robert Eccles, Caorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 10, 11, and May 12, at the George and Dragon, Preston. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Farendon, Chichester, brazier, April 20, 21, and May 26, at one, at the Golden Fleece Inn, Chichester. (Lake, Lincoln's-inn New-square; and Champ, Chichester.)

William Finch, late of Westminster, dealer, May 1, 2, and 26, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Fore-street, Plymouth Dock. (Bone, Rodd, and Davie, Plymouth Dock.)

Henry Fraser, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, April 21, at one, May 5, 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Towse, Upper Thames-street.)

James Freeman, St. Mary Magdalen, Surrey, victualler, March 24, April 7, and May 2, at ten, at Guildhall.

Joseph Gibson, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen-draper, April, 29, 30, and May 16, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Tavern, Newcastle. (Teasdale and Brawne, Merchant-Taylors' Hall; and Teasdale, Newcastle.)

James Gray, East Smithfield, baker, April 14, at ten, 21, at one, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Noy, Mincing-lane.)

Thomas Green, jun. of Blackburn, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer, April 21, 22, and May 16, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.

Christopher Greengrass, Purleigh, Essex, baker, April 18, 25, at eleven, and May 26, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Copland, Chelmsford; and Bigg, Hatton Garden, London.)

Charles Grellet and Samuel Winter, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, merchants, April 25, May 2, and 30, at one, at Guildhall. (Coote, Austin Friars.)

John Grimshaw the younger, Preston, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, May 5, 6, and 26, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Preston. (Apsden and Shuttleworth, Preston; and Wigleworth, Gray's-inn-square, London.)

Matthew William Hagston, Charles-street, City-road, linen-draper, April 25, May 1, at one, and 26, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.)

William Hancock, Sheffield, tallow-chandler, March 30, 31, and May 2, at eleven, at the Hotel Inn, Sheffield. (Chambre, Temple-lane; or Watson, Sheffield.)

William Hayter, Southmoulton, Devon, vintner, April 7, and 8, at the Old London Inn, Exeter, and May 12, at the George Inn, Southmoulton. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn-square.)

Richard Humphry the younger, of Honiton, Devonshire, butter-factor, April 21, 22, and May 9, at eleven, at the Dolphin Inn, Honiton. (Townsend and Pearse, Honiton.)

Charles Husey and Nicholas Husey, Newgate-street, London, linen-drapers, March 31, April 4, and May 5, at one, at Guildhall. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Temple.)

Cornelius Kenworthy and Edward Kenworthy, Stainland, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, May 5, 6, and 26, at three, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester. (Jackson, Manchester; and Jackson, Hare-court, Temple.)

James Kershaw, Manchester, coal dealer, May 1, 2, and 30, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

George Kipperholme, Halifax, Yorkshire, dealer, April 24, 25, and May 12, at the Black Bull, Gomersall. (Evans, Thavies-inn.)

William Barnabas Lambert, Manchester, grocer, April 21, 22, and May 23, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

George Leigh, of Manchester, bread-baker, May 1, 2, and 30, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester, (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Robert Mann, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman, April 14, 25, and May 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Adams, Old Jewry.)

John Marshall, Denby, Yorkshire, tanner, May 13, at four, 14, at the Three Legs Inn, at Leeds, and 30, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield. (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and Coupland, Leeds)

William Maslen, Newington Butts, carpenter, April 23, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith, York-buildings, Bermondsey New-road.)

John Mitchell, Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, April 14, at six, 15, at eleven, and May 9, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Bradford. (Edge, Inner Temple; and Brogden, Bradford.)

William Mortimer, of Wivenhoe, Essex, maltster, March 26, 28, and May 2, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester. (Surythies, Colchester; and Lowten, Temple.)

John Newsham and Thomas Newsham, late of Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, April 10, 11, and May 5, at eleven, at the George and Dragon Inn, in Preston. (Pilkington and Son, Preston; and Blakelock, Temple.)

John Norman, Bristol, coal-merchant, April 21, at ten, May 5, at eleven, 30, at ten, at the White Lion Inn, Bristol. (William Thomas, Bristol; and Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-inn.)

George Ollivant, Manchester, merchant, April 25, May 2, at eleven, and 30, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

John Parkinson and Thomas Parkinson, of Liverpool, curriers, April 27, 28, and May 16, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. (Dixon, Preston; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

John Phillips, late of Monmouth, shopkeeper, April 21, 22, and May 26, at ten, at the City Hotel, Hereford. (Harris, Monmouth; and Williams, Red-lion-square London.

John

John Reinstick, Leeds, dealer, April 11, 22, and May 16, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Robert Rawlinson, Kingston-upon Hull, merchant, April 1, 2, and May 2, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Dickenson, Kingston-upon Hull.)

Thomas Redsern, Trowbridge, Wilts, surgeon, April 21, 23, and May 19, at the Woolpack, Trowbridge. (Williams, Red-lion-square.)

William Reid and William Webster, Manchester, wheelwrights, April 27, 28, and May 16, at three, at the Dog and Partridge, Manchester. (Redhead and Brother, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

John Rowe, Castle-street, Falcon-square, London, merchant, April 4, 18, and May 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Zaccheus Rowton, late of Northampton, factor, April 25, at nine, 27, at eleven, and May 26, at nine, at the George Inn, Northampton. (Jeys, Northampton; and Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.)

Jonathan Searth, Chorlton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, April 25, 27, and May 26, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Higson, Manchester; and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's-inn.)

Andrew Sellon, Honiton, Devon, grocer, April 28, 29, and May 2, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Drewe and Loxham, New Inn, London; and Short and Barnes, Exeter.)

James Shynn, Stratford, Essex, victualler, March 31, April 14, and May 9, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard.)

William Smith, Wolverhampton, butcher, April 16, at five, 17, and May 2, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms, Shiffnall, Salop. (Corser, Wolverhampton.)

Richard Sowley, Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factor, April 13, 14, and May 9, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's-inn; and Tomes and Heydon, Warwick.)

Richard Stracey and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton-street, factors, April 23, 30, and May 26, at ten, at Guildhall. (Blunt, Broad-street.)

Thomas Susham, Creak, Norfolk, hawker and pedlar, March 24, 31, and May 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.)

George Symons, Plymouth Dock, Devonshire, mercer, April 3, 4, and May 9, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Julian and Cudlipp, Plymouth; and Davies, Lothbury.)

John Taylor, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, April 25, May 2, and 30, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Hayward, Lamb's Conduit-street.)

John George Thomas, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, April 30, May 1, and 26, at ten, at the King's Head Inn, Great Yarmouth. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth; and Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

William Thompson, Manchester, grocer, May 1, 2, and 23, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

William Tucker the younger, Exeter, serge-manufacturer, April 14, at twelve, 21, and May 16, at one, at Guildhall, London. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.)

Samuel Turner, Manchester, innkeeper, April 8, 15, and May 16, at two, at the Dog Tavern Manchester. (Law, Manchester; and Jackson, Hare-court, Temple.)

Isabella Watkins, Frances M'Clure, and Lucy Hincksman, New Bond-street, milliners, March 28, April 4, at twelve, and May 2, at one, at Guildhall. (Hogarth, Staples-inn.)

William Watts, Castle-lane, Southwark, leather-seller, March 31, April 7, and May 5, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Anesley, Hare-court, Temple.)

Stephen Timothy, West Castor, Lincolnshire, scrivener, April 10, at three, 11, and May 9, at ten, at the Talbot Inn, Castor. (Pearson, Gray's-inn; and Turner, Castor.)

Nathaniel Willmot, of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, April 14, 21, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (James Richardson, New-inn.)

Jonathan Wilson, White Horse-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, dyer, April 7, 14, at eleven, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

John Bingley, Upper John-street, St. Pancras, statuary and mason, from April 7 to 28, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Thomas Clark, Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, from March 28 to May 16, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

William Coombe, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, from March 31 to April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

James Gaymer, Misley, Essex, corn-merchant, from March 31 to April 20, at ten, at the Thorn Inn, Misley.

Thomas Harding and Lawrence Crean, Godfrey-court, Milk-street, wholesale drapers, from March 28 to April 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, from April 18 to June 6, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Catlin Johnson and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, from April 7 to 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

David Johnson, of Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, to surrender April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

Charles Kilby, Watford, Hertfordshire, dealer, from April 25 to May 2, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Lance, late of Abingdon, Berkshire, woolstapler, from April 7 to April 21, at eleven, at the Lamb Inn, Abingdon.

George Parkinson, London, warehouseman, from March 31 to April 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

James Shakeshart the younger, late of Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street, dealer, to surrender April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Hood Smith, Water-lane, Tower-street, London, wine and spirit-broker, from April 4 to March 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

Henry

Henry Michael Tijdn, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, from April 11 to April 28.
James Whitehead, Church-street, Surrey, hat-manufacturer, from March 14 to April 14, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

John Berhall, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars road, cheesemonger.
William Grugson, Manchester, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS.

May 5. J. Adams, Portsea, slopseller.—May 13. Margaret Alker the younger, and Elizabeth Alker, Preston, Lancashire, milliners.

May 4. John Badderley, Wolverhampton, druggist.—April 23. George Bagnet, Leeds, soapboiler.—May 1. C. Baldry, Framlingham, Suffolk, currier.—May 4 Richard Bankes, of Liverpool, sail-maker.—April 21. William Beatson and John Beatson, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants.—May 10. Moses Bewdley, Manchester, victualler. April 28. William Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster.—May 4. Henry Richard Bowen, of Bath, chinaman.—April 28. C. Bristow, Newgate-street, linen-draper. May 8. George Bowker and James Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers.—May 4. Thomas Brawn, of Penn, Staffordshire, miller.—May 23. Thomas Brewer, of Chippenham, Wilts, linen-draper.—May 16. R. Browne, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker.—May 12. R. Barker, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, deafer.

May 11. J. Carr, Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer.—April 28. S. Castell and W. Powell, Lombard-street, bankers.—May 7. James Henry Champion, Gravesend, grocer.—May 30. Francis Chinnery, Cranbourn-passage, Leicester-square, linen-draper.—April 18. Charles Colwill, Rathbone-place, upholsterer.—May 16. Spencer Compton, New-street, Bishopsgate Without, merchant.—April 21. John Copp and William Walker, of Stratford, Essex, calico-printers.—May 1. Wm. Charles Crank, of Kensington, brewer.—April 28. E. Cullum, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.—May 9. Peter Cumming, Union-court, Broad-street, London, merchant.—May 12. David Currie, Throgmorton-street, merchant.

April 17. W. Dann, T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, bankers.—May 9. John Dawes, Camomile-street, mariner.—May 5. Richard Dearman, Barnsley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, Yorkshire, merchants.—June 9. C. Dixon, Fenchurch-street, brush-maker and turner.—May 12. F. T. Donne, Walthamstow, Essex, broker.

April 21. George Emerson and Richard King the younger, of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, brokers.

April 28. Michael Favell, of High-street, Borough, linen-draper.—April 14. Thomas Fawcett, Old Change, London, merchant.—April 25. James Peter Fearon, Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, dealer.—April 25. F. M. Fisher, Barbican, jeweller.—May 9. Elizabeth Fitton, of Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, milliner.—May 19. Anna Foreman, of Chatham, Kent, haberdasher.

May 5. Peter Gandon, of Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, cooper.—April 25. Francis Gilding, of Aldersgate-street, London, cabinet-maker.—April 27. William Guy, Devizes, tinman.—April 28. R. Gwillim, Worship-street, dealer.

May 5. W. Hall, Silver-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—March 24. Richard Hamer, Saville-row, Burlington Gardens, wine-merchant.—April 24. Thomas Harding, Bolton, Lancashire, linen-draper.—April 18. S. Harman, Modbury, Devon, shopkeeper.—April 14. W. Harper and J. Wilson, Castle-court, Budge-row, merchants.—May 9. Robert Harris, Maidstone, woollen-draper.—April 25. Benjamin Robert Hayden, of Plymouth, Devonshire, bookseller and stationer.—May 11. Joseph Hesketh and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers.—May 5. Samuel Hitchin, of Kingsland Road, Middlesex, victualler.—April 14. Ralph Houlding and John Houlding, Preston, Lancashire, dealers in liquors.—April 25. John Howett, St. Martin's-lane, carpenter.—May 9. John Christian Hube, Deptford, Kent, potter.—April 14. Thomas Hudson, New Bond-street, tavern-keeper.—April 29. James Fletcher Hughes, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, stationer.—May 7. William Hume, Berwick upon Tweed, corn-merchant.—May 9. Walter Hunt, Putney, Surrey, grocer.

May 12. William Johnson, of Edgeware Road, collar-maker.—April 21. W. Isard, East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches-maker.—April 21. George Isaacs and Michael Isaacs, Bevis Marks, London, merchants.

April 17. J Kendrick, sen. Birmingham, bellows-maker.—April 14. J. Kenworthy, Bollington, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

April 14. Benjamin John Lench, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, horse-dealer.—April 23. J. Lewes, Westminster Bridge Road, victualler.—May 2. J. Lowthwaite, Liverpool, merchant.—May 11. George Life, High Harrowgate, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—May 11. John Life, Ripley, Yorkshire, grocer.—May 1. Peter Lindsay, of Barking Essex, farmer.—May 16. Hugh Lloyd, of Middle Temple-lane, money-scrivener.

May 2. David Maitland, Wigan, Lancashire, Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers.—May 2 C. Manley, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant.—May 7. Samuel Miles, Bristol, corn factor. May 12. J. Mourieth and J. Sequeira, Gracechurch-street, druggists.—March 24. John Moorhouse, of John-street, Adelphi, Middlesex, wine merchant.—May 1. Richard Morgan, Aberdare, Glamorgan, apothecary.—May 9. John Morley, Sewardstone, Essex, miller.

May 1. J. Noble, Kensington Gravel-pits, brewer.—May 9. Thomas Norman, Shenstone, Staffordshire, innholder.

May 16. John Oakes, Union-street, New Bond-street, coal merchant.

April 21. Peter James Papillon, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant.—May 8. Bryan Pearty, Kendal, skinner.—May 9. Benjamin Phillips and William Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark, levigators.—May 5. Michael Phillips, of Norris-street, Haymarket, grocer.—May 6. James Pickup, of Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—April 11. J. S. Pritchard, Wigmore-street, grocer.

April 23. H. Roberts, Arreton, Isle of Wight; J. Roberts, Newport, ditto; and M. Gregory, King's Arms Yard, London, bankers.—May 4. Thomas Roberts, Helston, Cornwall, grocer.—

May

May 26. James Robertson and James Hutchison, of Fleet-street, London, oilmen.—April 14. Edmund Rodd, London-street, merchant.—May 9. Alexander Ross, Minories, London, merchant.—May 5. Bernard Ross, New City Chambers, merchant.—April 14. Joseph Roundell, late of Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer.—May 4. William Rouse, of Worcester, silversmith.—April 21. John Russell, Moorfields, broker.

April 28. Richard William Ulric Schneider, White Lion Court, Birchin-lane, merchant.—April 14. Charles Frederick Schmoll, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, merchant.—April 14. John Scott and George Scott, South-street, Finsbury-square, London, merchants.—May 5. Francis Scurry, Kent Road, Southwark, coal dealer.—April 30. F. Sergent, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper. April 13. John Simmons, Makin Simmons, and William Simmons, Liverpool, merchants.—April 15. John Simpson Tydeman, Colchester, ironmonger.—April 14. J. Smedley, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier.—April 28. James Smethurst and James Mangnall, Bolton, Lancashire, dimity and quilting manufacturers.—May 5. George Southard, of New Bond-street, linen-draper.—April 18. W. Stephens, Exeter, sadler.—April 20. T. and J. Stutterd, and T. Littlewood, Oldfield, Yorkshire, merchants.—April 17. T. Sutton, Ringmore, Devon, ship builder.

April 17. T. Taylor, Birmingham, gun barrel maker.—May 2. George Tinkler and John Risk, Meard's court, Soho, leather sellers.—April 25. John Treadgold, of Portsea, Hampshire, cabinet-maker.—April 22. J. Tuton and J. Waring, Leeds, merchants.—April 30. J. S. Tydman, Colchester, ironmonger.

April 21. W. Urquhart, Ratcliffe Cross, cooper.

May 16. J. Copp and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico printers.—May 5. Samuel Watson, Blakeney, Norfolk, corn merchant.—April 18. W. Weaver, Red Lion, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler.—May 12. John Webster and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants.—April 25. John Wheatley, Mark Lane, cornfactor.—April 27. John Willacy, William Willacy, and Thomas Willacy, of Liverpool, millers.—April 23. James Wilkinson, Leeds, dyer.—May 9. Samuel Wilkinson and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe, Bucks, bankers.—May 9. John Wilson, Kendal, tallow chandler.—April 27. William Wilson, Colchester, merchant.—April 25. W. Winch, Tothill-street, Westminster, butcher.—April 23. J. Wright, Halifax, cotton-spinner.—April 23. J. Wyatt, Cheadle, Cheshire, W. P. Francis, Litchfield, and J. Chadwick, Stow, Staffordshire, calico-printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 24. Donald Bethune, merchant, in Kincardine, Ross.
April 7. James and William Craig, plumbers, in Glasgow.
April 8. James French, manufacturer, in Glasgow.
April 3. James Gemmel, grocer, in Paisley.
March 13. Alexander Glen, glover, in Greenock.
April 7. James Johnston, merchant, in Dornoch.
March 21. Robert Kemp, soap-manufacturer, in Leith.
March 18. John Morrison, shoe-maker, in Fort William.
March 14. Daniel M'Alpine, jun. baker, in Glasgow.
April 1. William M'Cririe, haberdasher, in Dumfries.
March 21. Matthew and Hugh M'Kay, grocers, in Glasgow.
March 18. William Proudfoot, jun. merchant, in Glasgow.
April 2. Frazer Richardson, flesher, in Dumfries.
April 1. David Stephens, trunk-maker, in Edinburgh.
April 3. David Walker, jun. manufacturer, in Gorbals.
March 14. David Walters, late grocer, in Edinburgh.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Archbold, of the city of Dublin, factor, merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender 28, 31 April, and 21 May.

William Campbell, of Belfast, Antrim, merchant-tailor, to surrender 8, 9 April and 9 May.

John Dease, of the city of Dublin, and of Nenagh Mills, in the county of Tipperary, miller, to surrender 27, 28 April, and 28 May.

Walter Devereux, of Bishop-street, to surrender 23, 24 April, and 23 May.

John Hennessey, of Carlow, woollen-draper, to surrender 18, 20 April, and 19 May.

Joseph Russell, James Greenfield, and William Woods, late of Belfast, calico-manufacturers, to surrender 25, 27 April, and 26 May.

Henry Sterling, of Ballykeel, Down, linen-draper, to surrender 22, 23 April, and 23 May.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married.—At Barbadoes, the Hon. Robert Augustus Hyndham, of Dominica, to Miss Elizabeth Christian Beckles, daughter of the Hon. John Beckles, Attorney-general and Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbadoes.

Died.—On the 5th February, Osman Pacha of Widdin, known by the name, of Passwan Oglou, celebrated for his military talents, his enterprising spirit, and the successful defence which he made in his town against the united power of the Turkish Empire.—By his death, Russia is freed from a formidable enemy; who, though he had not publicly declared himself, had made preparations

parations within the walls of Widdin for acting against that power. He is succeeded by Rustan Aya, a Chief of the Janissaries, little known.

At Tobago, James Pigott, Esq. Attorney-general of the Island, and Judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad; in both which offices and colonies he was as highly and deservedly respected, that his loss will long be lamented.—He was the youngest brother of the late attorney-general Sir A. Pigott.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, after a residence of nearly thirty years, Stewart Bruce, Esq. universally respected by a numerous circle of friends for his many amiable and companionable qualities.—Few men ever possessed a more kind and liberal heart, and none ever died in that community more generally and sincerely regretted.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from an Officer present at the capture of Monte Video, from which we extract the following particulars. The first is a curious anecdote relative to the skill and courage of our rifle-men. —"The rifle-men here exceed any thing that can be thought of. I will give you an instance among many that happened in the presence of hundreds. Three of them on the wing of the army, at a great distance, were seen by a party of Spaniards, consisting of eleven, who thinking to cut them off, made a full gallop at them: it was uneven sand hills, with bits of rock interspersed, that they had chose for their ground. On seeing the Spaniards advance, they disappeared, all but their caps, behind a small bank. The enemy rode furiously up to the caps, and only caps there were for them, for the men had crept above a hundred yards on their bellies; and without any person knowing where they were, three shots were fired and down fell three Spaniards: the rifle-men got two fires more each, and never missed their men, so that only two were left to carry back the news."

The writer goes on to relate all the transactions of the siege, and thus concludes:—"February 3. The assault has been made, and Monte Video is ours, but immense has been the loss. It is impossible for an individual to know every thing, but you can compare mine with other accounts: what I write you may depend on. The breach I mentioned before was the point of attack, which was led by the Light Brigade, commanded by Colonel Brownrigg, the Brigades of Grenadiers, by Major Dalrymple, fortieth Regiment, then the scalers armed with pikes, &c. among whom were distributed 400 crow bars; these they stuck in the walls, and made steps for the Grenadiers. These were supported by the 38th, 40th, and 87th Regiments. As they advanced the 17th Dragoons took possession of our own batteries to prevent their being lost in case of a repulse, and of course they had no share in the assault, which, indeed, they were not so well fit for, being half mounted; in the rear of them was the covering army, consisting of the 47th Regiment, and all we have of the 71st Regiment, the 20th and 21st Dragoons. It is thought by some that at the time of the assault the enemy were just on the point of making a sortie to destroy our advanced battery, for they were in perfect readiness to receive our men. They arrived at the walls soon after one, and upon the leading men mounting the breach, great was the astonishment at finding it almost impassible, for the wall being immeasely thick, the quantity of rubbish was very great, and behind the rubbish, and a long way further on each side than the breach, the Spaniards had brought and piled up bullocks hides (which are in amazing quantities at this place, being one of the principal articles of trade) these they had formed in such a solid body, that cannon balls had no effect on them. Thus our poor fellows had no other way but to mount over the hides, and through some of them to make a passage. Here the slaughter commenced. The Spaniards had made a six gun battery in one of the streets strait to front the breach, and a three gun battery to take it side ways. These opened a most terrible fire of grape shot, and also bags filled with musquet shot; this spread death through the ranks, but not dismay, for not a single company even halted a moment or shortened a step. The rifle-men, and many of the light troops (to give way for the grenadiers and others that marched without breaking their lines) ran along the walls, and got up with the help of the sailors and crow bars, but many fell, as the enemy had brought guns to flank the wall in every direction

direction. This lasted for more than an hour, not a shot being fired by our people; Major Dalrymple and several of the Officers were here killed; Colonel Brownrigg, and many wounded; and when the 40th Regiment passed the breach and had destroyed the enemy's batteries, they had not an Officer to form up the regiment. As fast as the troops passed the wall they ran up to the very mouths of the guns, and bayoneted every soul near them, and spiked the guns. This they did all round the town going along the sea shore, all of the guns being turned inwards. When the batteries were silent, every thing went on well, as they carried all before them, and had possession of every place even the great battery that commanded the entrance of the harbour. All this was done before four o'clock, and nothing remained but the citadel, and this was too serious a place to be attempted in the dark, as every soldier that could escape from our people had fled there, and it was computed there were two thousand musquetry to aid the great guns. Our people waited for day light, which took place about half past four; and having been regularly formed, and a sailor with a crow bar being appointed to every two grenadiers, they advanced to the attack, and most dreadful it was for near an hour. The enemy had two 18 pounders that cannonaded the street up which our people were obliged to come: these made great havoc, but they had only time to fire twice before our men were under them and had begun to scale the walls; but here also was great opposition, for the musquetry fired volies over the parapets, and as the grenadiers ascended, many of them were knocked on the head with the buts of their musquets But as nothing could stop them, some soon got on the top. At this instant, guess our feelings at seeing the great Spanish standard that had stood proudly erect on the citadel come down, and a white flag erected in its place. It is a doubt whether it was done by the Spaniards as a token of submission, or by some of our own men who had nothing else at hand to hoist, but it had the effect of stopping the carnage, for let it be ever remembered in history, that notwithstanding every provocation that had been received, every life was afterwards spared, nor was the town plundered as has always been the law when places were taken by assault. At the same time some sailors got on the top of the great church, and hoisted the Union Jack on a boat hook. The Frenchman, who was reported to have the command, but only directed the cannonading, &c. was commander of a fine corvette in the harbour; he was taken, though desperately wounded, after having blown up his ship and two magazines of the Spaniards. We have not yet heard the exact loss, but it is feared it will be near five hundred killed and wounded. Imagination cannot paint the scene, particularly at the breach, when the day dawned: the numbers of brave fellows lying in heaps over one another; and then, proceeding into the town, the mixture of Blacks and Spaniards, and our own, without heads, arms, or legs, some completely severed in two. It was a scene too shocking to dwell on. The wounded on both sides were so numerous that the great church, a most beautiful building, has been turned into an hospital, one side being given to the Spaniards and the other occupied by ours. The assault was led by Colonel Brown of the 40th Regiment, in a most gallant manner: he made shift to get his horse over the breach and hides, although there was no place less than ten feet high, and his orderly dragoons got over with him, happily he escaped unhurt, as did also a L. Edwards of the Queen's Regiment, a volunteer from the Cape, who had the forlorn hope. So after a contest of five hours was taken a place fortified in a manner that induced them to ridicule our attempt. Nature has situated it in such a manner that you ascend in every direction to it, and the old walls are of prodigious thickness and heighth, that when we came close, we found that our balls had only spoiled the front and had done little interior damage; it requires a garrison of 1500 or 2000 men, with which they may bid defiance to all. It is the only fortified town and harbour in Spanish South America: in the harbour are about eighty sail of ships of all sizes, some of which are valuable; there are also some Spanish ships of war, and twenty sail of gun boats."

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

WE begin our Retrospect of this month with an account of domestic transactions, which have taken the lead in point of importance, at least with respect to the subjects of this country.

Having in a former number promised to give the particulars of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade as soon as it should have passed, we gladly acquit ourselves of the obligation. Its principal articles and provisions are the following.

The African Slave Trade is declared to be utterly abolished and made unlawful after the 1st day of May, 1807; from which time all persons dealing in any manner whatever in the purchase, sale, transfer, &c. of slaves in Africa, the West Indies, or any other part of America not in his Majesty's dominions, shall incur the penalty of one hundred pounds for every slave. Also, from the same period, the fitting out of any vessels from any part of the United kingdom, or its colonies and dominions, is prohibited, under the penalty of the forfeiture of such vessel and all her furniture.

The forcible carrying away or removing of slaves, either directly or indirectly, from Africa, the West Indies, or any other part of America not in his Majesty's dominions, and the receiving such slaves on board of any vessel, is likewise declared unlawful, and liable to the penalties of forfeiture of the vessel, and of the sum of one hundred pounds for every slave.

Slaves imported into any colony or territory belonging to his Majesty, are seizable like all other prohibited goods, and are to be condemned in the usual courts. All insurances made upon any transactions relative to the slave trade are declared unlawful, and are made subject to the penalty of one hundred pounds upon every insurance, and also treble the amount of the premium.

Slaves, the property of the enemy, found on board ships taken as prize of war, and also slaves seized as forfeiture in virtue of this act, shall be considered as condemned and forfeited to the sole use of his Majesty, for the purpose only of barring all other title or property in them, but shall in no case be subject to be disposed of or treated as slaves; it shall, however, be lawful for his Majesty, or such officers as he shall appoint in council to receive and protect them, either to enter them in the land or sea service, or to bind them apprentices for the term of fourteen years.

The remaining clauses of this Act relate to the recovery and application of penalties, and other legal matters; and it is moreover enacted, that nothing contained in it shall extend to vessels cleared out from Great Britain before 1st of May 1807, and where the slaves shall be landed in the West Indies before 1st of January 1808.

On April 9th a question, in which the public feelings were warmly interested, was debated in the House of Commons. A resolution was moved by Mr. Brand, "That it is subversive of the principles of the constitution for his Majesty's Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his Majesty any advice which they shall in their opinions and consciences believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his crown, and the well-being of all his subjects." After the resolution had for some time been debated, Mr. Osborn moved the order of the day upon it. The debate was animated, and continued till six in the morning; when the House divided,

For Mr. Osborn's motion - - - - - -	258
Against it - - - - - - - - - - - -	226
Majority for the present Ministry - - -	32

On April 13th a motion was made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Stafford, in substance the same with that of Mr. Brand, with the addition of

an expression of regret for the change which had taken place in his Majesty's councils. A long debate ensued, which terminated by a motion to adjourn, on which the numbers were,

For the motion - - - - - - - - - -	171
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	90
Majority for Ministers - - - - - - -	81

A further trial of strength was made in the House of Commons on April 15th, when Mr. Lyttleton introduced the following motion: "That this House, considering a firm and vigilant Administration indispensable in the present posture of public affairs, has seen with the greatest regret the late change in his Majesty's councils." The order of the day being moved upon it, the numbers were,

For Ministers - - -	244
Against them - - -	198
Majority - - - - -	46

How much soever the sentiments and inclinations of the public might have been divided upon these questions, all concurred in the joy occasioned by the publication of a Gazette Extraordinary on April 13th, announcing a signal triumph to the British arms. A letter from Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty gives the following account of the capture of the city and strong fortress of Monte Video, in the Rio de la Plata. Having been joined by a detachment of troops from the Cape of Good Hope, he evacuated Maldonado on Jan. 13th, and on the 18th, after an inconsiderable opposition, landed in a bay nine miles from Monte Video. On the 19th he moved towards that town, and occupied the suburbs with part of his forces. On the next morning he was attacked by the whole force of the enemy, consisting of 6000 men, whom, after a brisk action, he repulsed with great slaughter; and the siege of the place immediately commenced. Considerable difficulties occurred in bringing up the cannon and forming the batteries, but they were all surmounted by the ardour of the soldiers, assisted by sailors and marines from the ships. A practicable breach being reported on Feb. 2d, it was resolved no longer to delay the attempt to storm. At an hour before day-break on the 3d the troops destined for the purpose moved on to the assault. In consequence of the darkness, and the repairs made by the Spaniards, it was some time before the breach could be discerned, during which the English were exposed to a destructive fire. At length, however, they rushed in with irresistible impetuosity, and though numbers fell, the rest cleared the way with their bayonets, and made themselves complete masters of all the works before day-light, except the citadel. This did not long hold out, and at an early hour in the morning all opposition had ceased, the town was quiet, and *the women were peaceably walking the streets.* This circumstance, almost unexampled in a town taken by storm after a desperate conflict, does no less honour to the discipline and humanity of the victors, than the action does to their valour. The loss sustained by the assailants during the storm amounted to near 400 officers and men killed and wounded; and the whole loss of both from the landing to the capture was little short of 600. Among the slain are two lieutenant-colonels and a major. The loss of the enemy was much greater, and above 2,000 officers and men were made prisoners. A considerable number of vessels were made prizes in the harbour by the squadron under Admiral Stirling. Further particulars of this brilliant action, contained in a private letter, are given in our Foreign Occurrences.

A Gazette account has been given of the capture of the Dutch frigate Pallas and two armed ships, richly laden with spices from the Moluccas, in the Indian seas, on July 26, by his Majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier. A splendid addition to the gallant exploits of our navy has been transmitted from the coast of the Caraccas, where two boats of the Galatea, manned with five

officers and 70 sailors and marines, pursued in the open sea, and took, after a severe conflict, at the *third* assault, the French national corvette Le Lynx, mounting 16 guns, and carrying 161 men.

We lament that we have generally been obliged to commence our retrospective view of continental affairs with the correction of some exaggerated reports, originating in the sanguine hopes and fond anticipations of our allies and their partisans. Instead of the rapid and disastrous retreat of the French from the late scene of action, announced at the close of last month, it now appears that their head-quarters have continued quiet at Osterode, while their posts have occupied all the line from the mouth of the Passarge to the Oumelof, a river discharging itself into the Narew. Thus they present a barrier against any attempts of the Russians to raise the siege of Dantzig, or to recover the towns on the Vistula. The prodigious losses on both sides in the battle of Eylau are apparent from the vast efforts making to recruit both armies. Napoleon has been obliged to recur to the severe and unpopular measure of anticipating the levy of the conscripts for the year 1808; and he has from all quarters been summoning troops either of his own subjects or his conquered allies, for the purpose, doubtless, of making another formidable advance upon his enemy. One consequence of this determination has been the raising of the siege of Stralsund in the beginning of April, followed by the evacuation of all Swedish Pomerania by the French troops, who have been pursued in their retreat by the Swedes, and have sustained some loss.

Dantzig is still invested, and a general sortie of the besieged has been repulsed with considerable loss. It, however, has received reinforcements of Russian troops by sea.

From the latest accounts, the French head-quarters appear to have been removed on April 2d to Finckenstein, some miles nearer to the Vistula, where they continued on the 9th. The king of Prussia was still at Memel, which he had never quitted for Königsberg, as reported. The most important intelligence may shortly be expected from the armies. A greater number of men is probably at this time assembled to decide the dreadful contest, than has been seen in an equal compass in any modern war.

A proclamation published at Madrid by the Prince of Peace, on March 4th, enjoins all the severe measures against the British trade in Spain which have been adopted in France, though with still fewer means to put them in execution.

The Deputies of the Dutch Jews, and those of Frankfort on the Mayn, have declared their adherence to the doctrinal decisions of the Sanhedrin assembled at Paris.

The capture of a vessel with dispatches has left us destitute of any intelligence, except through the medium of Vienna and Paris, of a very important transaction in which our navy is concerned. It appears that the English squadron under Admiral Louis, lying off the isle of Tenedos, was joined by Admiral Duckworth, with some additional ships, and that on Feb. 18th they passed the forts of the Dardanelles with very little resistance, and after burning a Turkish ship of the line and some frigates, cast anchor before Constantinople. Negotiations immediately commenced, the purpose of which was to compel the Porte to break its alliance with France, and to renew its amicable relations with England and Russia. Other conditions are mentioned, which are scarcely credible. By the great exertions of Sebastiani, the French ambassador, the Turks were recovered from their first alarm, and animated to reject the conditions, and prepare for a vigorous defence. The result has been, that the English fleet, after first shifting its station, and sailing towards the Black sea, at length repassed the Dardanelles on March 3d, and resumed its station off Tenedos. The authentic particulars of this extraordinary affair are impatiently expected.

Some alarm has been excited in the mercantile world on account of the supposed rejection of the British treaty by the President and Senate of the United States. On this head, see our Commercial Report.

Col.

Col. Burr in January surrendered himself to the civil authority to take his trial. It is since mentioned, that on his appearance before the Supreme Court of the Mississipi territory, it was found that there was not sufficient authority for proceeding against him; on which account he withdrew, and did not again appear. The Governor, however, has issued a proclamation for his apprehension.

After much bloodshed at Hayti (St. Domingo) the two rival generals, Picton and Christophe, have agreed amicably to divide the island between them.

It is reported that the Persians make common cause with the Turks against the Russians, and that they have put a stop to all commerce and correspondence with the English.

The new Ministry have at length determined to put into execution the late threat of Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, and to try their popularity with the public. On Monday April 27th Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 13th of May; a dissolution has followed, and the new Parliament is expected to assemble for the dispatch of business on the 18th of June. The Speech, which was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, states his Majesty's anxiety to recur to the sense of his people while the events which have recently taken place are fresh in their recollection; and expresses his Majesty's conviction, that by resorting to this measure under present circumstances, he demonstrates his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of the motives upon which he has acted, while he affords the people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in the exercise of every prerogative of the crown. It farther declares his Majesty's conviction, that after the many indulgences granted to his catholic subjects during his long reign, they, in common with others, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of just and enlightened toleration, and of his desire to protect equally, and promote impartially the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects. The speech, contrary to the opinions delivered in the House of Commons by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some of his colleagues, goes on to commend Lord Henry Petty's plan of Finance, by expressing His Majesty's satisfaction that the House of Commons had provided for raising the supplies without imposing the burden of additional taxes. His Majesty's approbation of the commissions of enquiry into the expenditure of the public money is also declared, accompanied by a desire that the attention of the new Parliament may be equally devoted to the same important objects. The Speech concludes with a recommendation from the throne to the members of both Houses of Parliament to cultivate by every means in their power a spirit of union, harmony, and good will among all classes of the people, followed by a hope on the part of his Majesty "that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late *unfortunate* and *uncalled for* agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honourable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged."

This measure, which many men free from party prejudices regard as precipitate in the extreme, will at this juncture, it is said, be attended with heavy losses to individuals, and occasion a very serious interruption and inconvenience to public business. By it a great number of private bills, which had been brought forward, and many of them nearly carried through the House, with great expence and trouble, will be wholly lost; as will also several public bills of importance connected with public economy, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and the more equitable administration of justice among the several branches of the empire. We wish, however, only to state facts, and leave the public to draw their own conclusions.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE anxiety of the new administration to gratify the mercantile interest is already apparent. Mr. Perceval has assured the merchants and ship owners that the tonnage, or war tax on shipping, shall not be continued, even in part, at a peace. We shall be happy to find that circumstances justify this determination, for of all burdens, a tax on shipping in a country whose existence depends on its maritime greatness, appears to us the most pernicious.

The trading world are anxious to learn what relief the new Ministers will propose to the West India planters and merchants. According to the latest accounts from that quarter, we have reason to expect a large crop of sugar, which will arrive in a market already glutted by the superabundance of last year. It is of the greatest importance that speedy and effectual measures should be adopted to prevent the ruin of the numerous class whose welfare, or (to speak more correctly) whose existence is involved in this depressed branch of commerce. Mr. Charles Bosanquet, an eminent merchant, some time ago called the public attention to the alarming depreciation of West India property, by two letters addressed to his Partner, Mr. Manning, and more lately by a pamphlet entitled "*Thoughts on the Value to Great Britain of Commerce and Colonies.*" These publications are highly deserving of general attention, and we trust will have that influence with men in power to which their strength of argument and liberality of sentiment give them so just a title.

A report has been very generally circulated, that the American government had rejected the treaty lately concluded in London between the Commissioners of both countries. To this rumour we were from the beginning very reluctant to give belief, upon the substantial ground that the treaty is in many respects advantageous to America. The fact proves to be, that a copy of the treaty having reached our Envoy, Mr. Erskine, on the 9th of March, at Washington, and having been shewn by him to Mr. Jefferson, the latter laid much stress upon the omission of a clause to prevent the impressing of seamen from American ships. The President's remark became matter of public conversation, and occasioned the absurd rumour that the treaty was rejected. The President has not the power to reject a treaty without the concurrence of the Senate, and that body having been prorogued, the matter must remain undecided during several months. We see no reason to think that the Americans will reject what is evidently so advantageous to them; and, since the late change in his Majesty's councils, we apprehend a greater reluctance to the fulfilment of the treaty in our own country than in their's. Our merchants are extremely averse to the concession of a free trade between the French colonies and the mother country through the medium of America, and several members of the present Ministry participate their sentiments.

Our navigation continues to proceed with its wonted activity. A large East India fleet, amounting to fifteen sail, has arrived in safety, and another has lately sailed from Portsmouth to that quarter. The Jamaica January fleet has arrived, and an outward-bound West India fleet (the third of the season) has sailed. The Mercury packet has brought accounts from Bengal of so late a date as the beginning of December, at which time the valuable settlements in that country were in perfect security, but markets were by no means brisk. The same complaint is received from the Cape, and almost all our foreign possessions. It originates in the sanguine speculations of our merchants, who conceive that enterprize only is necessary to success, and who act as if every shipment must infallibly meet a favourable market abroad. Enterprize to a certain degree is undoubtedly of advantage both to the individual and the country; but the characteristic confidence of our countrymen, and the facility of credit, have given it at the present period a latitude decidedly detrimental to the prosperity of the community.

The gallantry displayed in the recapture of Monte Video is equally honourable to our army and beneficial to our trade. Since the arrival of General Craufurd

Craufurd in the River Plate, we may expect to hear of the reduction of Buenos Ayres. The obstinate resistance of the Spaniards, and the general hostility they discover to our troops, demonstrate too fully the fallacy of those reports which pictured them as groaning under the tyranny of Spain, and prepared to meet our soldiers with open arms. A similar impression was general in 1799 with regard to Holland, until it was removed by fatal experience. It is the part of a wise man to pay no attention to the idle reports of those who have transiently visited a country, and who form conjectures in regard to the temper of its inhabitants from the visions of their own imagination. Every country has its inveterate prejudices—these are to be comprehended only by a mind conversant with human nature, skilled to discern and to appreciate the powerful operation of national prepossessions on the human heart. The Spaniards of South America certainly suffer from the monopolizing edicts of the mother country, and were they capable of acquiring and maintaining their independence, they would rival our brethren of North America in a spirited resistance. But they will not ally themselves to heretics for the sake of civil liberty; and however gainful might be their connexion with England, they will deem these gains too dearly bought at the hazard of their religion.

Stocks have been steady during this month. We have hopes that Ministers will not alter the plan of finance proposed by Lord Henry Petty, on the advantages of which we have already enlarged.

These advantages, in our opinion, rest upon solid grounds; and even if the plan in question appeared to a certain degree objectionable, it would be unwise to disturb its operation at so early a period. The loan was contracted for upon the faith of the permanency of the new system, and the effect of this system has been to raise and keep up the prices of our funds. These circumstances deserve to be calmly weighed, and carry with them an authority superior to the most ingenious speculations.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Consols	62¼
Reduced	62
Omnium	3¼
Exchequer Bills par.	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares for MARCH, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

Ashton and Oldham Canal, 96*l.* per share.
Peak-Forest, 57*l.*
Warwick and Birmingham, 95*l.*
Warwick and Napton, 94*l.*
Grand Junction, 87*l. to* 90*l.*
Ellesmere, 55*l.*
Croydon, 50*l.*
Lancaster, ex. dividend.
Huddersfield, 16*l.*
Gloucester and Berkley, 12*l.*
West India Dock Stock, 145*l. to* 150*l. paying* 10*l. per cent. nett per Annum.*
London Dock, 110*l. to* 119*l. per cent.*
East India Dock, 115*l. to* 118*l.*
Globe Insurance, 104*l. to* 108*l.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

ACCOUNTS from all quarters of the country continue most satisfactory, and indeed unmixed with complaints, except from those improvident and old-fashioned farmers, who have neglected to secure a stock of latter spring provision for their cattle in this dry and backward season for grass; this description are perhaps most numerous in the West, and will be soon put to very serious and expensive inconveniences.

The spring sowing may be supposed generally finished, and the seed has been well got in. The crops appear healthy and flourishing, and it is said the wheat and rye have as fine and luxuriant a grass as was ever witnessed at this season. The lands intended for turnips will be well worked and in a very forward state; and the potatoe planting proceeds with much expedition, and to a considerable extent in many parts. The fen districts, highly improved by drainage and cultivation, continue to produce vast crops, and the farms are let at very high rates.

Turnips generally consumed, and the yards well cleared of hay. Fall of lambs uncommonly great, and the stock generally healthy. A large quantity of stock at the late Barnet fair, and at the spring fairs throughout, but sales dull from the backwardness of the grass. Bullocks sold at Barnet 2l. in 18l. cheaper than last year; fat stock lower, and milch cows. Store pigs still fetch a good price, and sell readily. Wool no alteration.

Smithfield market very full, and much stock turned out unsold. Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Lamb 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish do. 5s. Fat 3s. 3d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The wet and severe weather we experienced in the early part of the preceding month, for a time impeded the spring operations of ploughing and sowing, which, since the season has been more favourable, has been renewed with much vigour, and in most districts a large proportion of seed has been well sown, the lands working in good condition. The fens, as well as the high drier soils, at this season were seldom or ever in a better state.

The late warm weather we have had has much recovered the appearance of the winter crops and grasses, both natural and artificial, the growth of which was considerably checked and retarded by the prevailing cold frosty winds.

The backwardness of the spring has occasioned a large consumption of hay, which, although in plenty, sells at advanced prices; and, owing to the same cause, the late fairs have experienced a considerable reduction in the value of lean stock, store sheep, and dairy cows; but young fresh horses are still sold at high prices; and in the pig markets small stores are in great request.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	76	0	68	7
Rye	50	0	36	6
Barley	38	0	33	7
Oats	27	7	26	0
Beans	42	3	41	0
Peas	46	7	41	10
Oatmeal	40	3	21	7
Bigg	—	—	28	2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Of the two queries of Skeptikos, *the first appears to us unfit for discussion in the Athenæum, and the second is sufficiently answered in publications expressly devoted to the subject.*

The writer of a paper on Association is respectfully informed, that essays on such general and often discussed topics, unless marked by originality or some peculiar felicity of elucidation, are considered as among the least desirable communications for our miscellany.

W. R. will find some of the information he desires in the present Number.

To the Correspondent who finds a violation of propriety in Dido's enquiring of Æneas "Quales Diomedes equi," supposing that they were the very horses which that hero had taken from Æneas himself, we beg leave to suggest, that Virgil had probably in his eye the horses of Rhæsus, won by Diomede in his nocturnal expedition with Ulysses.

The papers under the title of "Nomenclature of distinguished Writers," do not suit our purpose.

To our very numerous poetical contributors we return thanks for their intentions, and shall in due order insert those which appear to us worthy of being presented to the readers of the Athenæum. That many are deemed too feeble or too unfinished for such an use, will not surprise any one who is aware that a Magazine is commonly the first field in which a young poet chuses to exhibit himself. If some, whom we know to be capable of correctness, would take the pains to bestow a little more of it upon us, we should be more gratified by their favours. It is impossible for us to pass such a line as

Yet issue no summons to ye.